

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. IX.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1881.

NO. 25

THE DAYS DOINGS.

A Steamboat Wreck at Sea with Thirty-Two out of Forty Passengers Lost.

In Attempting to Squeelch a Row a Georgia Man is Shot Dead.

A Turnkey Overpowered.
OMAHA, Nov. 24.—J. Miller, a turnkey in the Douglass county jail, this city, was overpowered and badly beaten by a prisoner in the insane ward, whom he attempted to quiet this morning. Two friendly prisoners wrenched the hooks from the cell and reaching through the grated door, beat the maniac till he desisted pounding Miller who then crawled to a place of safety, till assistance arrived, thus saving his life.

Collision.

CINCINNATI, O. Nov. 24.—The steamer D. S. Lane collided at three o'clock this morning with the propeller M. F. Gaylord at Ashland, Ky. The Gaylord was sunk out of sight almost immediately and Mrs. Mead, the cook, was drowned. The rest of the crew escaped with difficulty. A misunderstanding of signals is said to have been the cause of the accident.

Will Think About It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Judge Cox stated to-day that he would hold under advisement the question of fixing bail for Capt. Howgate, and suggested that in the meantime the attachment proceedings be pressed.

Picked up at Sea.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The captain and eight men of the French ship, France, founded at sea, were picked up after drifting about many days in an open boat. Four of the crew are still missing.

Heavy Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—A special to the Republican says a fire at three o'clock this morning, burned out nine of the heaviest business houses at Whitesboro, Texas. Loss, heavy; insurance, light.

Boiler Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—The boiler explosion in the sugar house in Plague Mine parish exploded to-day, completely wrecking the boiler house and badly wounding several men.

Shouldn't Interfere.

ATLANTA, Nov. 24.—At Dahlon, Ga., John Bell shot and killed John Brockwell, who was trying to prevent a difficulty between Bell and another young man.

Fatal Collision.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 24.—A collision this afternoon near this city between a freight and a lumber train, caused the death of six persons. Train hands.

Lost in a Gale.

PANAMA, Nov. 24.—The steamer Albion was founded in a gale off Point Barbacoa, and thirty-two of the forty persons on board were drowned.

No, for Miles City.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

MILES CITY, D. T., Nov. 23.—The North Pacific track to-day reached a point six miles from this city. The ties are all laid, and the first train will probably arrive in the city limits Saturday night or Sunday. There will be great rejoicing, and a general congratulation extended to the road through the local engineers and contractors here. It is understood that daily trains will be run this winter between Glendale and this point.

Fire at Fort Meade.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:
FORT MEADE, D. T., Nov. 23.—A fire to-day destroyed the entire east end of the barracks, occupied by companies A, E and D. It was only by the most strenuous efforts that the balance of the garrison was saved.

Declares He is Not Guilty.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—Martin Flanagan, convicted of the murder of John Kans, when informed that the court of appeals refused a new trial, remarked with a smile, "All right, Mr. Sheriff. If I was to be strung up this minute I could not tell anything about it."

Finances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—It is understood that Secretary Folger has directed a computation to be made for the purpose of ascertaining at what premium the government can afford to purchase 4½ and 4 per cent bonds instead of calling in the 3½ per cent bonds, and at the same time protect the govern-

ment from the last. This has been done in new factions of 4½ and 4 per cent which are not redeemable until 1891 and 1897 respectively. If the surplus revenues should enable the government will call in all outstanding 3½ per cent bonds, which will certainly occur previous to the time the next loan is made.

Killed by Cars.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—Elmer Barrett, a son of Conductor J. H. Barrett, of this city, was killed by the cars at Oconomowoc, Wis., this afternoon.

Mallery-Cramer.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—Bail has been refused the Mallery brothers, held in connection with the killing of Jennie Cramer.

Endorsed by the Citizens.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The citizens' convention endorsed Dr. Greene, republican candidate for mayor.

What Is the Matter With Hannah?

[New York Graphic.]

Hannah is our hired girl. Hannah is a good girl, good help and a first class cook, washer and ironer. But Hannah is tired.

Of what? Of four years of domestic servitude. Of belonging to the lower middle class. Of being known as the "help."

Hannah doesn't like to live all her life in a position where she is constantly reminded of the great gulf which exists between the kitchen and the parlor. Hannah is a native born American girl. She knows that this distinction must exist as society is now constituted. But it's none the less irksome to her. Besides, Hannah may have ambitions. Hannah may have aspirations. Perhaps to be a poetess. Perhaps to be an actress. All human nature loves change. Hannah's mistress thinks it very hard that Hannah won't pin herself down to the kitchen, to slops, dish-rags and brooms; and therewith be content all her life long. Hannah's mistress would be shocked at the idea of her own daughter's going out to service. Yet Hannah's grandfather may have had some idea of Hannah's mistress' ancestors in his kitchen. In America nobody knows how long they're to stay at the top or bottom. Hannah doesn't want to stay on the bottom any longer. This is natural. This is aspiration. This desire on Hannah's part may lead to worse luck. But Hannah's mistress must remember that Hannah is human like herself. That Hannah has wants, whims, aspirations and notions that every servitude is servitude, and a domestic is even, in happy free America, but a domestic, though she excel in intelligence, learning and refinement, all the daughters of the house. Hannah's mistress must remember that Hannah in many things thinks and feels even as she would were she in Hannah's place. That is what is the matter with Hannah.

City Council.

A meeting of the council was held Wednesday evening. Aldermen Berkley, McDonald, Bogue and Griffin, and Mayor R. B. Thurston and Geo. Reed, clerk, present.

A resolution was adopted directing the committee on grades, streets and additions to cause grades to be established, and report within thirty days.

A resolution in relation to water works was laid over until the next meeting, although much interest was manifested in the subject.

The appointment of Wm. Berkley as chief engineer of the fire department was also considered, but the question was finally laid over until the next meeting. The council seemed to be unanimous in his favor.

The following bills were allowed:

Joseph Hare, city justice for October, \$21.75; David Stewart, wood, \$15; W. S. Bennett, \$22; The Pioneer Press, St. Paul, was allowed \$129 for printing bonds, bond registers, etc., and a special fund was created for the payment of this bill, together with express charges on the same.

After the council adjourned a special meeting was called, which met later in the evening, when Wm. Woods was elected alderman of the Second ward to fill the vacancy created by his own resignation in June last.

The Six Healthiest Cities.

The six healthiest cities in the United States are said to be, in the order following, Utica, Dayton, New Haven, Portland, San Francisco and Lawrence. The unhealthiest are Charleston, Memphis, Cleveland, Chicago and Lynn. St. Petersburg is the unhealthiest city in the world, and is followed by Charleston, Malaga, Alexandria, Warsaw and Buda-Pesth.

The Census Concluded.

The superintendent of the census, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior says that with the exception of obtaining statistics of ship building, the quarrying industry, the production of petroleum and the resources of Alaska, the field work of the

tenth census is now practically finished. Their work will be done in a few weeks, and only about one-sixth of the total work of tabulation remains to be accomplished. The total disbursements for the tenth census thus far have been \$3,890,068, and congress will be asked to appropriate \$540,000 additional, including \$330,000 for the payment of the volunteer force that has been carrying on the clerical work since the exhaustion of the appropriation made at the last session.

Different Kinds of Heaven.

Of course the following originated in Chicago, and is cut from an editorial in the Times: "Mohammedan's heaven is a place abounding in voluptuous young women, without a superabundance of clothing. The heaven of the Jew is a city with street pavements of gold, where all the inhabitants wear gold crowns on their heads and ornament themselves with precious stones. The American Indian thinks of heaven as a happy hunting-ground. But to the American politician heaven is a place where the people are eternally electing somebody, where every elector is eligible to the throne of the Supreme Being, and there are no off years in politics."

A Petrified Human Body.

[Ithaca Journal.]
The body of a young lady, was buried fifteen years ago in a cemetery six miles east of the village of Afton, in Chenango county. It was removed last Thursday to the cemetery in the village. The Enterprise says that when the coffin was ready to be removed from the grave it was discovered that the body was petrified, and required the united efforts of four men to raise it, and could not have weighed less than four hundred pounds, although in life she would not have weighed more than one hundred and twenty-five pounds. The clothing was decayed and resembled a veil like texture over the body. The hair, which in life was very abundant, was still in a perfect state of preservation. The features were a little shrunken and the bands retained their position, folded across the breast. Another body, which was buried about six years ago in the same cemetery not fifteen feet distant, was removed, but with no signs of petrification.

Butte's Buried Billions.

Mr Keith, in the Inter Mountain, makes as remarkable a report on the Butte mines as he did to the Northern Pacific engineers on the Pipestone pass. According to his surveys and measurements there are fifty Summit Valley mineral veins extending 30,000 feet in which there are 650,000,000 tons of ore, which will require 100,000 men 395,000 days to mine and mill. The total cost of extracting and manipulating this bonanza the ex-engineer places at \$9,500,000,000. He further figures that \$500 will be the supporting cost per year of each person of the 100,000, or an aggregate cost \$5,000,000,000 for the 100 years.

Mr. Keith blandly remarks: "These are large figures, but I put them on record, open to the criticism of the sceptical." Mr. K. has relatively but a gopher hole compared to the adjoining mineral properties, but he presumably estimates his ability within the limits of the century to build a dozen railroads by the Pipestone route from the profits of his Summit Valley prospects.

Garfield on Insanity.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]
In view of the fact that Garfield's assassin hopes to escape his just punishment on the plea of insanity, it will be interesting to know what Garfield himself thought of the insanity defense for murderers in 1871. In that year a murder trial took place at Cleveland, the defense, as usual, being insanity. Judge R. F. Payne was on the bench, and his charge was a complete annihilation of the shallow pretences upon which the plea of insanity is often sustained. A few days afterward Judge Payne received the following letter from Garfield:

DEAR JUDGE: Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid charge to the jury at the close of the Gelentine case. The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law on the subject of insanity. If this thing had gone on much farther all that a man would need to secure himself from the charge of murder would be to rave a little and tear his hair a little, and then kill his man. I hope you will print your excellent charge in pamphlet form and send it to all the judges in the land. Very truly yours,

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

What an Eight Years Resident Has to Say about the Missouri Slope.

The Climate, Soil, Crops, General Appearance and Advantages of the Great Northwest.

Personal Experience.

W. G. Chicago.—In reply to yours I have to say that I am familiar with this region from a residence here since 1873. I regard the soil superior to that of the Red river country. That is largely a vegetable deposit, and is therefore, darker than this, but rests upon a heavy clay sub-soil. There the soil is from eighteen inches to five feet in depth. Here it is from three to fifty feet in depth, and lime and gypsum are leading elements in its make up. Our country will stand excessive rain or drouth, while the Red river country will be injured by either.

Our wheat is plumper, brighter and heavier than that raised in the Red river valley, and frequently weighs sixty-four pounds per bushel, while the yield is from eighteen to thirty two bushels per acre and more pounds to the bushel. The oats are declared superior to any other raised in the United States, and average in an ordinary season thirty-eight to forty pounds per bushel.

WONDERFUL VEGETABLES.

The vegetables are firm, fine flavored, and large, and bear no comparison to those raised in the clay regions. The potatoes are never hollow-hearted or watery. Twenty-two pounds is not an unusual weight for cabbage. I have seen turnips weighing seventeen pounds each and parsnips forty-six inches in length.

The region is well north, it is true, but is not so far north as well settled portions of Canada; besides after passing the divide between the Red and Missouri rivers, the climate changes wonderfully. For instance, I have known the thermometer to register thirty-two degrees below zero at Fargo when the United States signal office showed it to have been eighteen above at Bismarck—a difference of fifty degrees in Bismarck's favor. This difference, of course, is unusually large, but the average difference in favor of Bismarck during the winter season is about ten degrees. Indeed the difference between St. Paul and Bismarck is about six degrees in Bismarck's favor, although St. Paul is very much south.

THE CLIMATE.

It is a well known fact that the winters in California and Oregon are mild, and that Washington territory has a climate more like Florida than Ohio, although in the extreme northwestern portion of the United States, but it is not generally known, although true, that the islands off the coast of Alaska are never touched by frost.

A current similar to the gulf stream passes from the Japan coast and strikes our coast near Van Couver's Island. This warm current of water brings, and probably produces air currents of the same

nature, which strike our coast and passing south effect all of our Pacific states and territories, giving them the favorable climate with which all are familiar. They pass over the northern depression of the Rocky Mountains, selected by the North Pacific for its crossing, follow the formation of the country, giving to Montana and western Dakota the chenook winds which in the spring open the Mississippi and Yellowstone rivers at the northern extremities first, and sometimes two or three weeks before the ice breaks at Yankton, giving the difference in climate noted between this point and Far go.

It is also a well known fact that sun light produces growth while darkness retards it. During the growing seasons the days here average at least two hours longer than in northern Ohio, increasing the growing capacity of the climate to that extent. It is because of this that vegetables planted a month later than those planted in northern Ohio mature earlier. There the Fourth of July is early for new potatoes, peas, etc. Here they are always in market from our local gardens two weeks earlier than that.

TEMPERATURE PECULIARITIES.
Admitting that the thermometer does

instance, I maintain that there is far less suffering here from cold. There cattle stand about the open yards shivering and pinched with cold, with the thermometer thirty degrees above zero. Here they live all winter on the prairie grasses, often without shelter, and grow fat, or stand around in open yards ruminating with the thermometer twenty below zero. I have, day after day, followed my work of reporting, using note book and pencil in the open air without gloves, with the thermometer twenty degrees below zero, without being in the least chilled. I have suffered more with cold in Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, during winters spent in those states than in North Dakota. I do not, therefore, hesitate to recommend this region to any active man.

The effect of our pure and bracing atmosphere is shown in the faces of men and women, and in our animals. Of one hundred animals killed for beef or pork grown in Ohio and Indiana there is rarely five that do not show in liver or lungs traces of disease, while in this region less than one per cent. show similar traces. Cattle do not die of murrain, sheep are not lame with the foot rot, hogs do not have the cholera, or livers covered with ulcers.

The sod on the Missouri slope is also more readily subdued than on the prairies of Minnesota or eastern Dakota, and corn, potatoes, beans and flax may be grown successfully on sod the first year. Wheat and oats are sometimes also successfully grown the first year. Last year in several instances corn dropped in the furrows while breaking produced twenty-five to forty bushels per acre. So far only the flint varieties have been grown, but dent corn will be successfully grown where seed that has been acclimated can be sown.

In no country have I seen vines grow as in this region. Potato vines frequently grow five feet in length and squash, melon and cucumber vines cover two or three times the usual space occupied by them.

C. A. L.

Scientific Wonders.

That America is fast being recognized as holding within her grasp grander and more beautiful things than any other land under the sun is being rapidly conceded. Instead of the great tide of travel setting toward the European shores, as in the past, there was, during the past season, a notable increase of tourists from the classic shores of the Old World. Switzerland is not losing her attractions, but America is unfolding hers, and men of science come to examine them, both above and under the ground. The Alps and the Rhine and the Pyrenees are grand and Agassiz stood entranced as he took in their beauty and their wealth with his broad vision; but the Rockies, Niagara, the Mississippi, the Mammoth cave, the Yosemite, and the Luray Caverns are grander. There is nothing in the world to match their wild and rugged beauties, and we may henceforth expect two streams across the Atlantic; but those who come will be better paid than those who go.

Old Lovers.

[Little Rock Gazette.]
Several years before the war a young man came to Little Rock and fell desperately in love with a young lady. The girl's parents were rich. The young man was poor. A union was impossible. The girl prayed and the young man implored, but the ruthless parents remained firm. The young man went away. The war came on. The parents of the girl died. Her uncle squandered the estate. The other day the lover came back and inquired for the young lady. Age and poverty had visited her, but she had remained true. They met and embraced.

"You were away so very long," she said, leaning her tired head on his shoulder. "But you won't leave me again. Those who kept us apart are sleeping now."

"I will never leave you my brave darling. I have been trying for years to see you."

But they did not marry. The man got her to wash six shirts for him, and ran away without paying the bill.

Pocket Cutlery.

The nicest and the best at Dunn's drug store.

The Bismarck Tribune.

GOV. ORDWAY cites Minnesota as an illustration of reckless expenditures in childhood.

BLAINE's testimony in the Guiteau trial exposed one of the customs of the state department. If a man wants an office he must follow the red tape and never think of asking for it himself.

GOVERNOR ORDWAY, in his last report, urges an appropriation of \$250,000 for the improvement of the Missouri river. Taking the past as a precedent, congress will probably see fit to cut the amount down to about \$50,000. If the governor had asked for a million, perhaps \$100,000 might have been given.

MESSRS. BAKER and Thayer write from Lansing, Michigan that they are certainly coming west in the spring and are confident a Bismarck boom of respectable dimensions can be gotten up right there in Lansing. They are much impressed with the advantages presented by Bismarck and prefer it to any point visited by them on their recent trip west.

ROBINSON, assistant counsel for Guiteau, has withdrawn from the case, because of a criticism on his action by Scoville, Guiteau's brother-in-law. Guiteau, however, says it is just as well, as the Deity will help him through. The guilty assassin does not seem to be aware of the hold that the devil has upon him, but it will flash through his mind when he drops through the trap of the gallows.

GOVERNOR ORDWAY's report, the substance of which is given in the telegraph columns this morning, is a very able paper. An unusually lengthy report has been called for this year and the governor has met the requirements with not only an exhaust, but a plain, intelligible review of the resources of Dakota, both as to farming and to cattle and sheep raising. He urges a more stringent care of the school lands, and finds the finances of the territory in good shape. He carefully reviews the division question and recommends an enabling act which shall retain the name of Dakota, in some shape for each sub-division. The wealth of the territory is placed at \$50,000,000 and the population is set down at 175,000.

W. S. KENNY, who returned from the east Saturday, says that on his long trip east, covering several weeks, he did not stop at a single station where he did not find the cards of the North Pacific advertising Bismarck, the Yellowstone valley and the wheat lands of the North Pacific prominently displayed, and he found inquiry equally universal. Mr. Kenny went east via Duluth, the lakes and the St. Lawrence, visiting the Thousand Islands and many other points of interest. He was at Saratoga, Boston, Baltimore and Richmond, and spent some time at his old home in York, Pennsylvania, and is confident from what he saw and heard that the coming boom will reach this region in full force next spring.

SOME time ago it will be remembered that General Manager Haupt issued a circular on fuel which elicited considerable criticism, both local and foreign. The circular was explained in a supplementary issue, but still there are those inclined to still misconstrue the meaning of that document. Yesterday's Fargo Argus attributes Gen. Haupt with the following: "Some people have been objecting to the management of the North Pacific railroad of late on the ground of its not affording proper facilities for the transportation of fuel, and not furnishing the settlers with the necessary supplies, and they have been charged with cruelty and want of proper consideration, and a good many other things. I took the trouble to see if the orders that had been given were carried out, and my information is that no order has ever been given that has not been filled; that in every case the cars have been promptly shipped. We want to see that the stations through Dakota are all supplied. My object in issuing circulars was to induce the people to look out for themselves in advance. Settlers are very apt to be improvident and not lay in their supplies of fuel until winter has set in, and the road is obstructed by snow blockades, then they will be very importunate in their demands for fuel, when the company is not in a condition to respond immediately to such appeals. If the people will look into the matter in time, and make calculations as to what will be required for their winter supplies, the company will be disposed to furnish them promptly.

and at a very low figure for transportation, simply enough to cover the cost of movement and without contributing anything to general expenses."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CORKHILL is given credit for making one of the finest and most touching speeches ever made to a jury sitting upon a murder trial. So eloquent and affecting was his language that the large audience was moved to tears. In speaking of the gravity of the crime, he said:

While it is true that the offense charged in the present case is no greater in legal gravity and consequence to the prisoner than his act had taken the life of the humblest and most obscure citizen of the republic, still it is idle to overlook the fact that the eminent character whose life was taken, his high official position and the startling effect of the commission of the crime, render the case of unusual and unparalleled importance. It is the second time in our history that a citizen chosen by the people of the United States to discharge the highest responsible duties of president has fallen victim to a lawless assassin. But in the former case we were just emerging from the shadows of a long and bloody war. The country had been rocked by commotions and stirred by evil feuds throughout the length and breadth of the land. Nearly every household mourned the loss of relatives or friends slain in hotly contested battle-fields of the republic. It was a dangerous time for the nation. Many of these men will spend the winter, with their teams, at Bismarck, and wait for the spring opening, when their services will again be required.

John I. Sutherland, of Farres, Scotland, would hear of something to his advantage if he would send his address to this office. He is 26 years of age and was at work on the extension. Any one knowing his address will oblige the TRIBUNE by giving it by postal card.

The Fargo Republican says: "When everything else fails, then the enterprising journalists of the Bismarck TRIBUNE fall back on the salubrity of the Missouri valley. A red hot leader with several local starters on their favorite theme, serves to thaw them out when nothing else will."

The ice bridge across the Missouri was completed Saturday, and the trains passed over Saturday night. The bridge is built on piles that will be carried out by the ice in the spring, and thus navigation will not be interfered with. The first winter the track was laid on the ice and loaded trains passed over the river in that manner, but it required too much time for the ice to become strong enough for that and the season was not long enough to make that mode of crossing satisfactory, so the other plan was adopted.

Mr. Schaffer, bartender for Griffin & Roberts, received a skin cut about a foot and a half long, from the shoulder diagonally across the back, last evening, from a knife in the hands of Mr. Fischer, the brewer, whereupon Mr. Schaffer proceeded, and to a great degree of success, to mellow up the head of the assailant. It seems that Schaffer had occasion to put Mr. Fischer out of his place, which incensed him so that he returned with a knife, and stepping up to Schaffer unawares, made a thrust at him. It was a narrow escape.

The Helena Herald of the 9th says: "Captain Braithwaite arrived last evening from Bismarck via the Union Pacific, and expects to stop here several days. The Captain we believe, owns and operates the Bismarck and Mandan ferry, a chartered privilege granted by the Dakota legislature for a term of fifteen years. He informs us that the Northern Pacific is having constructed at Pittsburgh a light draught boat for use on the upper Yellowstone next year. It will be principally employed to carry bridge timbers and other material to points up the river in advance of track laying. The captain thinks Montana will be amazed at the rapid progress the Northern Pacific will make during the year 1882."

Ed. Van Deusen will prove up on his pre-emption near Troy, from the 17th of December in time to reach his old home east, for the holidays.

Five Michigan families recently arrived from that state. They came wholly upon the strength of a letter from the local land office, and are satisfied.

Hon. C. H. Gould, of Lincoln, Nebraska, the new receiver at Miles City, is expected here in a few days. He is a well known man in Nebraska and is esteemed a nobleman by his friends.

Matt Walton is wanted at the United States Land office; his contest against Robert Landers near Clarke, has been successful. James H. McGillic, of Mandan, has business here for a similar reason.

Chips from Wisdom's Block.

One who sows wild oats in youth is certain to reap a rich harvest of pain and misery in old age.

A pen thrust at the soul of a wicked man causes him more pain than would the cut of a dagger.

Black guards, fortunately, are seldom assigned to posts of honor. Neither are they always colored.

The word pauper has a hateful sound, and its brand is often burned into the soul of innocent persons.

People sometimes in their selfishness attempt to live in this world for themselves. They are usually left in loneliness.

Love is the corner stone of human happiness, and yet some people who count themselves worthy refuse to build thereon. How often a life is saddened that would have been bright and joyous, and perhaps a thousand times more successful had love responded to love.

One person talking slander in a community can do more damage than a barrel of dynamite. The power of a newspaper to work evil, if disposed to show to the world the unfavorable side of matters coming under the editor's notice, is almost beyond comprehension.

LOCAL CHIPS.

The North Pacific is negotiating for the purchase of the steamer Black Hills.

A branch of the North Pacific to the Painted Woods country is rumored for next season.

The first passenger train to cross from the west on the winter bridge over the Missouri came in Saturday evening.

Frank Moore sent in twenty deer from the Bad Lands Saturday to T. W. Griffin, and will send in thirty more this week.

The Daily Programme now comes out in new shape and is a neat thing for Manager Whitney, and a splendid thing for advertisers.

The steadily increasing business at the Bismarck postoffice has made it necessary to order through registered pouches from Bismarck to St. Paul.

Clerk Angevine of the North Pacific transfer boat, is now engaged on his report of the season's business. The boat has made about \$75,000 for the road this season.

A Stillwater item in the Minneapolis Tribune says that Ansley Grey, a well known temperance worker, will lecture on temperance on Sunday and Monday evenings.

The North Pacific is discharging a large number of men at present engaged at the front. Many of these men will spend the winter, with their teams, at Bismarck, and wait for the spring opening, when their services will again be required.

John I. Sutherland, of Farres, Scotland, would hear of something to his advantage if he would send his address to this office. He is 26 years of age and was at work on the extension. Any one knowing his address will oblige the TRIBUNE by giving it by postal card.

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Sayings of Eminent Men.

Napoleon Bonaparte: I have found more benefit from an inch ad. in the columns of the local paper than from all the adulation that is offered at the shrine of imperial power.

Last words of Henry IV. of France: A well written and well displayed advertisement, kept constantly before the public eye,

will bring more trade to the merchant than a million hand bills.

English History: When Charles the First was about to lay his head on the block, he sighed and murmured, "This comes of not advertising in the local paper."

Old Dan Rice.

The life of the famous showman, Dan Rice, has been a "strange, eventful history." He began life as a race rider for Henry Clay, and twenty years since was the owner of \$500,000. A friend of the noted clown, familiar with the story of his life, tells the following: "In 1845 the showman was exhibiting at Girard, Pa., his attention was attracted by a remarkably beautiful child in her nurse's arms. He asked her name, and subsequently fixed his residence in Girard, and he kept up a lively interest in the girl, who was the daughter of a deacon in the Presbyterian church and the president of the local bank. At this time Dan rolled in wealth and spent his money lavishly, not only in the erection of a magnificent house, but in adorning the town. He was married to an estimable woman, who has been on the stage, and about fifteen years after his arrival in Girard, she obtained a divorce. Dan carried off his youthful inamorata as soon as possible, against the deacon's wish, who disinherited his daughter, but when Dan failed in 1873, was reconciled and took them to his house. The showman's extensive property was sacrificed by piece meal in unprofitable ventures, and his life grew irregular. His professions of temperance and religion were looked upon as advertising schemes. His wife grew cold and refused to see him. He refused to oppose the divorce." The decree of divorce has just been granted, and Dan is old and poor.

The Man With the Flail.

[Detroit Free Press.]

It carried the beholder back to thirty years ago, when the threshing machine was heard only at rare intervals, and the honest farmer spread his golden stalks on his clean barn floor, and flailed away with such tempered blows that not a kernel was broken. The man who had it sat down in one of the benches in the West Circus park. The rare sight of such an article halted every pedestrian, and the man had to keep explaining over and over—

"Well, I'll have some beans to shell this fall, and I kinder thought 'twould be easier to flail 'em out. The hardware man told me he had to send to Vermont for it."

Pretty soon along came a grey headed alderman, and when he saw that flail he looked ten years younger all at once.

"I handled that for over ten years," he said, as he picked it up and spit on his hands. "Seems like old times to get hold of this hickory again."

He stepped out on one side to give the crowd an exhibition on the grass, and his success was great. At the second blow the flail end hesitated in mid air, wobbled about, and finally came down with a whack on the patriot's head, making him see more stars than a winter's night ever yet brought out. He dropped the weapon with the remark that he was already ten minutes late in keeping an appointment and he was rubbing his skull as far down the streets as he could be seen.

The next man to try it was one who got off a passenger car under the idea that a dog fight was in progress.

"A flail? Ha! ha! Why, I haven't seen a flail since I was married," he chuckled as he reached for it. I presume I have flailed a thousand bushels of wheat in my time. You boys stand back there."

The boys retreated, and the man lifted the flail on high and patted the grass in a vigorous manner.

"Yes, my stint used to be twenty bushels a day," he continued, "and though I do say it myself, I—

Something happened. He dropped the flail, seized his jaw and danced off as if he had sprains under him, and although a dozen voices asked what hit him he refused to tell.

By and by a third man came sailing along, and when he saw the flail he remarked that his father had used one like it nearly all his life, and was called the smartest flail in New Hampshire.

"Can't you use it?" inquired one of the crowd.

"Why, of course. If you want to see how our fathers got their wheat to mill I'll give you a little exhibition. Here, bub, hold my hat."

He buttoned up his coat, moistened his hands and began work. The first blow nearly broke a man's knee; the second cracked against a boy's elbow, and at the third the flail grabbed the top of his head and sat down with a subdued look in the corners of his mouth.

"Well, I guess I'll be jogging along," said the owner of the flail, as he rose up. "It's all in getting the kink of it. A fellow who makes twists and wobbles a special trick won't git his head broke over twice a day, but a green hand might as well sit down under a brick kiln durin' a tornado. Day, gentlemen."

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPH.

Robinson Disgusted.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In the Guiteau case to-day, Robinson, assistant counsel, withdrew from the case on account of criticisms of his conduct by Scoville, in an interview with a reporter of the Washington Post. Dr. Lamb testified as to the autopsy of the prosecution, then rested. Guiteau was then informed by the court that he could address the jury, but said he had no set speech. His idea was to continue the course adopted by himself and the Deity and correct errors as they went along. Scoville then made the opening address of defense, which was not completed when court adjourned. He said the only question for the jury was that of Guiteau's moral responsibility for the act.

The Guiteau Farce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In the Guiteau trial to-day another altercation took place between Guiteau and his counsel Scoville.

Guiteau—"I sympathize with Robinson not with you."

Scoville—"In the matter of malpractice he has got the true idea of it."

Scoville—"I don't anticipate being entirely without assistance as I am still in negotiation with a gentleman from Chicago."

Prisoner—"I understand Judge Magruder is anxious to assist in this defense; I have sent him public notice that I want him to do so. John T. Townsend of New York, not George D. again I desire to hear from these gentlemen, either publicly or privately. I invite them publicly to meet me here; if also to Mr. Trade and Mr. Sweet of Chicago,

ON THE QUESTION OF MALPRACTICE," broke in the prisoner, after a pause, "we do not propose to insist on that here, but I desire it to go on record for the court above, if necessary. My desire here is that it is the deity's act and not mine, and I expect He can take care of it. He has taken care of it very well so far." [Laughter.]

Robinson then left the court room. As he was

The Bismarck Tribune.

CLARA BELLE.

What the Sharp Eyed Fashion Correspondent Saw at a Ball

Clara Belle in Cincinnati Enquirer: The first ball of the season was that given in the Casino, on Monday night, to the French and German official visitors. I noted a few novelties in the way of toilet accessories displayed on that occasion.

The old-fashioned bertha shape, for cloaks was numerously shown in the wraps, made deep so as to cover the shoulders as well as the neck. The favorite colors in the dresses were light pinks, satmonds and blues. In the matter of jewelry it was remarkable that, while diamonds were as profuse as usual on matrons, there was a general absence of them on maids, or at least nothing more than solitaires. This was in accordance with the whim of the moment. On the shoulder of a belle was squatted a handsome bird, suggesting that he had been caught roosting there and flattened by some such accident as a lover's head on the tempting spot. This was a new idea, right from Paris. The bird was a brilliant South American. It was fastened to the shoulder strap in such a way as to rest almost wholly on the girl's bare flesh.

Another fair creature in decollete had a small dove nestling in her bosom, another bore a big jewel-eyed spider on her white upper arm, and still another bore a scorpion on her neck. In the latter two cases the objects were stuck to the skin with some sort of adhesive compound. The fashion is not a pretty one, though it does serve a purpose of witchery, in enhancing by contrast, when the article is repulsive, the delicacy of the skin on which it rests. Perhaps, too, it is an aggravation to male admirers. "I always did hate a pigeon," said a fellow in my hearing as his eye rested on the dove already mentioned as snuggling down in the bosom of a beauty.

Several dog collars of pearl were worn with bracelets to match. One of the best of the strikingly odd dresses was on a girl who will within three months wear a shroud. It had a corsage of brocade, a garnet and olive designs. The vest front of the waist was tucked from the throat down, and was of garnet satin. The top sleeves was of satin shirred in groups, and the undersleeves were of brocade. The skirt was a new idea, the upper part being tucked in groups at the front and sides, in perpendicular line. Below this were successions of box plait and puffs over which fell a fringe of garnet beads. The back, of brocade, was arranged in puff drapery, and the suit was finished with handsome buttons of shaded pearl, gold engraved with borders of gold set with cut steel. I remember seeing this same girl a year ago at a ball. She was then plump enough to show her arms and shoulders in a low corsage. Now, the thin hands and attenuated figure told why her dress came clear to her neck and wrists. She was wasted nearly to death by consumption. Her hollow cheeks were brighter than rouge would have made them, her lip hyd red, and she had a pitiful cough, which no effort of her will could suppress. It was a ghastly sight, indeed, though not generally heeded in gay commotion. As she went to her carriage, with her slender arm resting on her escort's, some rain drops, blown under the edge of the temporary awning, fell on her exposed wrist. The man tenderly covered it.

"You will take cold," he said.

"Well, that wouldn't matter now," was the reply.

I do not think that was said thoughtlessly, or in spirit of bravado. The poor girl knew she had caught her death o' cold already, and what did a few chilly rain drops matter!

Brave Bear attempted suicide in the Yankton jail last week by taking strichnine, which he claims was given by a prisoner in the St. Paul jail, while he was detained in that city. Brave Bear longs to see the happy hunting ground.

PILES ANAKESIS

DR. S. SISSEBE'S EXTERNAL PILE REMEDY
Gives instant Relief, and is an infallible

CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, \$1.00 per box, *prepaid*, by mail. Samples sent free to Physicians and all sufferers, viz.: Frank Whipple, Warren Fausen, D. F. Allison and John Collins, Steele, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register.

20-24

38th
Popular Monthly D

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on

Wednesday, November 30.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31 entered the following decisions:

1st.—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d.—Its drawings are not fraudulent.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

NOVEMBER DRAWING.

1 Prize..... \$50,000.00 Prizes \$100 ea \$10,000
1 Prize..... 10,000.00 Prizes 50 ea 10,000
1 Prize..... 5,000.00 Prizes 20 ea 12,000
10 Prizes \$1,000 ea 10,000.00 Prizes 10 ea 10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea 10,000

9 Prizes \$300 ea. Approximation Prizes \$2,700

9 Prizes 200 ea. " " 1,800

8 Prizes 100 ea. " " 900

1,980 Prizes, \$112,400

Whole Tickets, \$2. Half Tickets, \$1.
27 Tickets, \$50 55 Tickets, \$100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of \$5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all or des to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. Boardman, 309 Broadway, New York.

GET THE BEST!



LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequalled

FOR

OPERATION,

ECONOMY,

DURABILITY and

WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town

in the United States.

For sale by O. H. Beat, Bismarck, D. T.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS

Though Shaken in Every Jolt

And after fever and ague, or bilious remittent, the system may yet be freed from the malignant virus with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Protect the system against it with this beneficial antipathetic, which is furthermore a specific remedy for liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, kidney trouble and other ailments. Prescribed by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

WARRANTED
FOR FIVE YEARS.

THE WHITE IS KING.

DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS

Though Shaken in Every Jolt

And after fever and ague, or bilious remittent, the system may yet be freed from the malignant virus with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Protect the system against it with this beneficial antipathetic, which is furthermore a specific remedy for liver complaint, constipation,

dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, kidney trouble and other ailments.

Prescribed by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, October 20, 1881. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at Steele, D. T., at 10 a. m. Tuesday, November 22, 1881, before the clerk of the court of Kidder county, D. T.

WILBUR F. STEELE.

H. E. No. 175, made June 24, 1880, for the nequarter of section 20, township 139 north, range 73 west, and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: Frank Whipple, Warren Fausen, D. F. Allison and John Collins, Steele, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register.

20-24

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., October 26, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof on Saturday, the 26th of November, 1881, viz:

CYRUS H. THOMPSON,

H. E. No. 236, for the southeast quarter of section eighteen, township 139, range seventy-nine, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John C. Pollock, Robert O'Brien, S. L. Houston, Edward Nollins, all of Burleigh county, D. T.

Postoffice address, Bismarck, D. T.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

UNITED STATES of America, Third judicial district of Dakota, ss.

Whereas a libel has been filed in the district court of the United States for the Third judicial district of the territory of Dakota on the 12th day of October, 1881, by John A. McLean and Robert Macnider, copartners as McLean & Macnider, libellants, against the steamboat Peninah, her tackle, apparel and furniture, alleging in substance that on or about the 20th day of August, 1881, said steamboat was lying at the port of Bismarck, in said district, standing in need of stores, provisions and other necessaries, and that said steamboat, furnished and delivered to said steamboat, stores, provisions and other necessaries to enable said steamboat to pursue her intended voyage, amounting to the sum of eight hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty-one cents, no part of which has been paid, and praying process against said steamboat, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and that the same may be condemned and sold to pay such libellants' demand, with costs, charges and expenses. Now, therefore, in pursuance to the motion and under the seal of the said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamboat, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said district court, to be held at the city of Fargo, in and for the Third judicial district of Dakota on the first Tuesday of December, 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction, then and there to prove their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

JOHN B. RAYMOND, U. S. Marshal.

Alexander McKenzie, Deputy.

Dated Oct. 20, 1881.

John E. Carland, Proctor for libellants. 20-25

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, Dakota, October 31, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 10 o'clock p. m., Monday, December 5, 1881, viz:

JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., November 24, 1881.

Complaint having been filed at this office by Mary I. B. Wixson against Adoniram Gilmore for abandoning his Homestead, Entry No. 276, dated April 6th, 1881, upon the N. 1/4 of s. w. section 26, township 139, range 80, in Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of December, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver.

W22-26

Summons.

TERITORY OF DAKOTA. In district court, county of Burleigh, ss. In Third judicial district.

J. W. Raymond, plaintiff, vs. Edward Curran, defendant, summons.

The territory of Dakota sends greeting: To Edward Curran, defendant, you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of said county, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber's, at their office in the city of Bismarck, in said county, within thirty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service.

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents (\$148.75), besides costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 9th day of July, 1881.

FLANAGH & WETHERBY, Plaintiff's attorneys, Bismarck.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in my office on the 11th day of July, 1881.

E. N. COREY, Clerk District Court.

23-49

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York city.

23-49

DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medical in every sense. They ate strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For Dizziness, Rush of Blood in the Head, tendency to Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Dropsey, Pimples and Blotches, Scrofulous Humors and Sores, Tetter, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes and for young men suffering from Weakness or Debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney Disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine as one of the greatest of blessings.

Mrs. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

Sold by all druggists and everywhere.

HENRY & CO., Sale Prop's, Cleveland, O.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, Wholesale Ag'ts, St. Paul, Minn.

23-49

\$1500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

21-21

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last! No One Need Suffer.

A sure Cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian Remedy) called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 22 or 30 years' standing. No one needs to wait five minutes after applying this wonderful ointment. Medicine, instruments and electuaries do no harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed,) acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry of Cleveland says about Dr. William's Indian Ointment:

"I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.
Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid.....	\$ 1.00
Three months, postage paid.....	3.00
Six months, postage paid.....	5.00
One year, " " "	10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, cost, postage paid, to any address for \$2.50.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TRANSIENT: \$1.00 per inch first insertion; 50 cents for second and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

YEARLY CONTRACT RATES: For contract rates apply at office, or send for "Advertising Card of Rates."

WEEKLY RATES: Locals 10 cents a line, per day, or 25 cents per line for six successive days without change. Write-ups in Brevier type, 15 cents per line, measured ten lines to the inch.

If digging up more garden plants than weeds is an indication of a man's insanity, how many cranks there must be?

Guiteau says the Deity and the court above will take care of him. It is not necessary. The lower courts are competent to scope with such cases.

TRAINS to Miles City next week, is the announcement made. It is a big feather in the cap of the North Pacific. An excellent season's work has been done.

WHEN the road is finished to Miles City, that town will be signally important because of its being nearly half way from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast.

THE testimony of the first witness for the defense in the Guiteau trial must have had a chilling effect on the prisoner. There is considerable significance attached to that word arranged.

Guiteau objects to the line of testimony being given by the witnesses to establish his insanity. He declares he was not insane. Why not take him at his word and let justice take its course?

THE city of Minneapolis wants its streets paved. Every paper, besides every person in the city have given their ideas of how it should be done. What the city wants is more reality and less theory.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE published to-day is a remarkably good paper to send abroad. Much of the matter has been prepared with a view to giving information in relation to the characteristics of the country because of an order for a large number of the papers for circulation in Massachusetts. Single copies five cents. For sale at the news stand or the Tribune counting room.

THE TRIBUNE is not disposed to beg or bulldoze, but the fact remains that there are half a dozen business men and houses at Bismarck that for one reason or another do not contribute one cent to the support of the Daily TRIBUNE, although profiting with others through its persistent labors for Bismarck and the surrounding country. The Fargo Argus well says that those interested in Bismarck's prosperity could well afford to take a dozen copies each of the Daily and send to eastern friends.

By the defeat of Astor in New York, the republicans lose their majority in the house of representatives. However a majority, with the assistance of Mahone and Davis, may be secured for speaker, and now the question arises who shall he be? Just now it looks as if Hiscott is the most likely candidate, although his desertion from the party in the Greeley campaign operates against him in many localities. If Keifer came from any other state than Ohio, he would be a strong man, and Kasson, of Iowa, labors under the disadvantage of his state being "out west." The St. Paul Dispatch, says. "The best figuring gets about 150 votes together for a republican candidate for speaker, this including 146 republicans, two readjusters, one greenbacker (Brumm, of Pennsylvania,) and one Baptist preacher of democratic antecedents (Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn) who has promised to be a republican long enough to put Mr. Kasson in the speaker's chair. This estimate gives the republican candidate three more votes than are necessary to save the country."

MR. DUNNELL the leading western candidate for speaker of the house of representatives is a man of unusual ability. Like Garfield, he came from poor parentage and spent his early life teaching. He was in the army in the early part of the war and after its close came west, locating at Winona. He was in the legisla-

ture of Minnesota during the session of 1867, and was, in 1867 appointed superintendent of public schools for Minnesota. He was a candidate for congress in 1868, but was defeated by Morton S. Wilkinson by means not particularly creditable in the nominating convention. He was nominated and elected to congress in 1870, taking his seat in December, 1871. He has continuously served in the house of representatives since that time, making a splendid record for himself and his state, and is now entering on his sixth term. He is a hard and persistent worker, an able speaker, and a man of unquestioned integrity. Although bitterly opposed in his own state by an element that looks upon new settlers as interlopers entitled to no political consideration he has rolled up in his district year after year, republican majorities that are simply immense. Should he be chosen for the speaker of the house of representatives he will prove a credit to the nation, and will reflect honor on the northwest, as did Mr. Winchom in the treasury department.

J. W. MILLET was recently invited to contribute for the North Pacific pamphlet a statement of facts as he has found them in his operations in this county since 1872, which he did as follows:

BISMARCK, D. T., Nov. 20, 1881.
I am located on the south-east quarter section eight, township nine in range eighty. I have been engaged in general gardening, and farming in the vicinity of Bismarck since 1873. In 1881 I planted about eighty acres. Of this, twenty acres was devoted to small grain, twenty to potatoes, twelve to corn and eighteen to garden vegetables, strawberries, currants, etc. During all of these years my oats have never yielded less than fifty bushels per acre, and several times upwards of sixty bushels per acre. I have had wheat yield as high as fifty bushels per acre, a choice piece given special cultivation, however. Last year my wheat averaged thirty-one and one-half bushels per acre, and weighed sixty-four pounds to the bushel. I have raised barley several years. It was bright and heavy—number one in quality, and the yield was large. I have successfully raised corn for several years, Compton's early yielding last year one hundred bushels of ears to the acre. I have raised 300 bushels per acre of potatoes on new breaking. All kinds of garden vegetables and small fruits do remarkably well. I have one acre of strawberries and have never seen better flavored fruit, or a better yield in any country than I had this year. I have been engaged in farming all my life and have tried in several states and territories, and my observations lead me to conclude that there is no region superior to this for farming. The growth of vegetables and grain in some instances has surpassed anything I have ever seen elsewhere.

Apple and cherry trees planted two and three years ago show a remarkable growth and are very healthy. JOHN W. MILLET.

COL. R. M. NEWPORT,
Land Com. N. P. R. R.

WHEN considering the advantages of this region for those seeking homes in the west, it is well to remember the words of Prof. Wm. Denton, the well known scientist—the most popular American now lecturing. He said at the laying of the corner stone of the court house at Bismarck: "I have seen it stated that yours is a desert region, unfit for the habitation of men. Others informed me that it was the garden of the world, and I must say that in all of my travels—and I have traveled over a good portion of the world—I have never seen a country so rich in all of the elements that make men prosperous and happy as I find in Dakota. In no country have I seen so large a body of good land, the very poorest of which averages better than the best in Massachusetts. Even the Bad lands are only bad because of the superabundance of those elements which the poor lands in other countries lack; and the Bad Lands, so called, will soon furnish happy homes for thousands of prosperous people. Your soil is like that of Central Asia. It is formed from the decomposition of the deposits of the tertiary period. In some localities you will find soil, or rather a succession of soils, from thirty to forty feet in depth, each remarkably productive—land which with deep culture will stand any kind of drought.

* * * I can see a great future for your country and your people. Dakota will become a magnificent state. Your ancestors could hardly dream of the glory that awaits you. * * *

Large cities will surely be built up in this magnificent land. You have the land to justify it, but without the development of your country your cities can not long prosper.

* * * You have a soil and climate that will produce brains that will do justice. You have those elements in land, and air, and water that make men strong, and just, and great.

KARL BLIND, the eminent German social writer, praises John Bright, who he says, by his noble defense of the American republic during its most dangerous crisis, bears a

You must prosper. Your climate is similar to that of Quebec. You must build strong and solid walls, small, but well ventilated rooms, and you will be comfortable and far happier than those who live in more southern climates. It is in the south where men degenerate, where men become weak."

So numerous have been the inquiries regarding the Yellowstone country, and Glendive in particular, that the Yellowstone Townsite company, of which Col. Merrill is president, has been forced to issue a circular, which will, in a general way, answer many questions propounded. The boom in Glendive has been wonderful, and that it is likely to continue appears in the following from the Glendive Times: "There is every indication of an immense boom in Glendive next spring as many eastern parties are taking a wonderful interest in our affairs and letters of inquiry are daily pouring to the officers of the Yellowstone Land and Colonization company, concerning Glendive and its surroundings; in fact the inquiries were so numerous that it was found impossible to answer them all, consequently a pamphlet will be issued, by the company, with a full description of the town and surrounding country, together with other information of interest to parties intending to locate here. The appearances are steadily gaining ground that Glendive is going to be one of the best towns on the entire line and that the country surrounding it is unsurpassed by any in the territory. The agricultural land for miles around the town is being rapidly taken up and by the time the plats are returned to the office every piece of available land will be taken up. The German colonies of three or four hundred families that are to locate but a few miles from town will, from necessity, be dependent upon Glendive for their supplies, and all of their products will of course be put in her market or shipped from here. In the town itself lively times are anticipated with the coming of spring. A lime kiln will be put in operation, and brick will undoubtedly be made, besides the immense structures to be erected by the railroad company as soon as spring opens, will occupy a host of men, laborers of every description. Moreover, the river trade will be no inconsiderable factor towards the boom, as it has become evident to the river men that Glendive will be the central shipping point for all the posts and towns west of us along the river. The Townsite company has erected quite a number of neatly built cottages for the accommodation of families of laborers who would prefer to rent rather than build. A fine new school house has just been completed, and every convenience obtainable in an eastern town can now be obtained here."

J. W. MILLET was recently invited to contribute for the North Pacific pamphlet a statement of facts as he has found them in his operations in this county since 1872, which he did as follows:

BISMARCK, D. T., Nov. 20, 1881.
I am located on the south-east quarter section eight, township nine in range eighty. I have been engaged in general gardening, and farming in the vicinity of Bismarck since 1873. In 1881 I planted about eighty acres. Of this, twenty acres was devoted to small grain, twenty to potatoes, twelve to corn and eighteen to garden vegetables, strawberries, currants, etc. During all of these years my oats have never yielded less than fifty bushels per acre, and several times upwards of sixty bushels per acre. I have had wheat yield as high as fifty bushels per acre, a choice piece given special cultivation, however. Last year my wheat averaged thirty-one and one-half bushels per acre, and weighed sixty-four pounds to the bushel. I have raised barley several years. It was bright and heavy—number one in quality, and the yield was large. I have successfully raised corn for several years, Compton's early yielding last year one hundred bushels of ears to the acre. I have raised 300 bushels per acre of potatoes on new breaking. All kinds of garden vegetables and small fruits do remarkably well. I have one acre of strawberries and have never seen better flavored fruit, or a better yield in any country than I had this year. I have been engaged in farming all my life and have tried in several states and territories, and my observations lead me to conclude that there is no region superior to this for farming. The growth of vegetables and grain in some instances has surpassed anything I have ever seen elsewhere.

Apple and cherry trees planted two and three years ago show a remarkable growth and are very healthy. JOHN W. MILLET.

COL. R. M. NEWPORT,
Land Com. N. P. R. R.

WHEN considering the advantages of this region for those seeking homes in the west, it is well to remember the words of Prof. Wm. Denton, the well known scientist—the most popular American now lecturing. He said at the laying of the corner stone of the court house at Bismarck: "I have seen it stated that yours is a desert region, unfit for the habitation of men. Others informed me that it was the garden of the world, and I must say that in all of my travels—and I have traveled over a good portion of the world—I have never seen a country so rich in all of the elements that make men prosperous and happy as I find in Dakota. In no country have I seen so large a body of good land, the very poorest of which averages better than the best in Massachusetts. Even the Bad lands are only bad because of the superabundance of those elements which the poor lands in other countries lack; and the Bad Lands, so called, will soon furnish happy homes for thousands of prosperous people. Your soil is like that of Central Asia. It is formed from the decomposition of the deposits of the tertiary period. In some localities you will find soil, or rather a succession of soils, from thirty to forty feet in depth, each remarkably productive—land which with deep culture will stand any kind of drought.

* * * I can see a great future for your country and your people. Dakota will become a magnificent state. Your ancestors could hardly dream of the glory that awaits you. * * *

Large cities will surely be built up in this magnificent land. You have the land to justify it, but without the development of your country your cities can not long prosper.

* * * You have a soil and climate that will do justice. You have those elements in land, and air, and water that make men strong, and just, and great.

THE NEWS.

THERE is plenty of snow in Novia Scotia.

The Atlanta exposition is a great success.

MRS. VAN ALLEN, daughter of Wm. Astor, is dead.

Guiteau occasionally forgets and becomes quite rational.

SEVEN more indictments have been found against Howgate.

MRS. CAMERON, wife of Senator August Cameron, is dead.

PRESIDENT Arthur's order to servants: "Admit all who come."

BARS are two to one in Washington that Guiteau will not hang.

AFTER Feb. 1, 1882, postal cards will not be redeemed under any circumstances.

BALTIMORE and Washington had a taste of snow last night. First of the season.

IT takes \$7,900,000 to pay the pension roll of the United States for December.

If Guiteau should be shot the gallows will be cleared. Honesty, even to the gallows, is the best policy.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is a Mason, being the eighth who has reached the distinguished position of president.

TWENTY-FIVE firemen were severely injured Tuesday at a fire at Hopkinson, Miss., but they were saved.

If Guiteau ever belonged to the firm of which he speaks, he will probably never see his old associates again.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR will move into the white house Tuesday. F. J. Phillips will be appointed his private clerk.

THE finger of scorn is pointed from every country in the land at the roaring farce, corruptly called the Guiteau trial.

THE Grand Pacific at Moorhead, the largest and finest hotel northwest of Chicago, was opened yesterday with a grand Thanksgiving dinner.

Guiteau's boarding house mistress says she don't know why Guiteau left her house, but supposes it was because he owed her for board.

COMPTROLLER KNOX has ordered an assessment of 100 per cent. upon the shareholders

of the wrecked Mechanics' bank of Newark, N. J.

THE grand opening of Klaus' Hall, at Jamestown, last week, is reported as one of the greatest events in the history of the town.

REV. W. H. MILLET, so well known to the public as the blind preacher, has recently taken up his permanent residence in New York.

LAWYER TRUDE, of Chicago, has not decided to defend Guiteau, and probably will not. He believes Guiteau insane, but thinks he ought to go up for life.

IT doesn't need any more testimony to signify that the insanity plea is a farce. If Guiteau is not hung within three months then American justice is a farce.

SENATOR LOGAN in an interview tells what he knows about Guiteau. He once had occasion to put him out of his house, because he then thought he was a crank.

THE widow of Jim Fisk speaks a good word for Jay Gould by saying that "he has never proved unmindful of the needs of those deserving his charity."

IN presence of his wife and five children, Henderson Lester was murdered by five masked men, who broke down the doors of his residence at Harrison, Ark.

IT is rumored in Washington that the attempt to shoot Guiteau, the assassin, before the trial ends is the result of concerted action by a number of determined men.

WM. JONES, committed to jail on a charge of assault with intent to kill Guiteau has been released on \$5,000 bail, E. G. Wheeler and Sebastian Aman becoming his securities.

MAJOR POWELL, chief of the Geological Survey, who has been suffering lately with a painful affection of the eyes, is able to be out again, but is still forbidden to work.

EDGAR M. MARBLE, commissioner of patents, has tendered his resignation, to take effect December 1st, to accept the position of land commissioner of the Northern Pacific railroad.

IT is said that the word "bumper" takes its origin from the grace cup. Our Roman Catholic ancestors, after their meals, drank the pope's health. "Au bon pere." Hence the corruption.

THREE men named Calvin B. Anner, Fred W. Yost and Jonas Conrad were terribly burned by the upsetting of a quantity of molten metal at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Harrisburgh, yesterday.

THE widow of the late Senator Carpenter has presented to the public library of Milwaukee a rare and valuable part of her late husband's library, consisting of 218 volumes of Hansard's parliamentary debates.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, who sang in the concert at St. Paul informed her company that she was engaged to be married to Mr. T. B. Whitney, of Philadelphia, the affair to eventuate in April at New York.

HAVING disposed of one disgrace, that of the state debt, the Minnesota legislature is now engaged in the disposition of another, sitting as a court of impeachment to try serious charges against Judge Cox, of the state court.

PHILADELPHIA Press: Mr. Blaine has a knack of writing letters which are always good whenever published, and when they see the light they kindle a flame of enthusiasm from the lakes to the gulf and from ocean to ocean.

THE late lord mayor of London, just before the expiration of his year of office, called a public meeting to consider the need of establishing telegraphic communication between ocean lighthouses and lightships and the land.

THE custom of engaging artists of repute to paint the outsides of houses with artistic designs is being revived in Europe, and two houses at Munich recently treated in this manner have attracted a great deal of admiration.

MRS. GARFIELD has written a letter thanking in the warmest terms Judge Advocate General Swaim for his attention and care of the late president during his illness and his attention to the family after the decease of her husband.

IT is said that Guiteau never drank, used tobacco, betted, played cards, chess or checkers, never rowed a boat or witnessed a horse race, having spent the greater part of his life in the study of theology. No wonder he turned out a murderer.

THE fact that Guiteau stated in his Boston lecture that the people of that city and two-thirds of mankind generally would go down to perdition, is rather tough on Boston, but would, it seems, rather prove his right mind than his insanity.

MRS. LOURETTE GARFIELD has written a letter to the New York Maritime Exchange, thanking the members of the association for their tribute to the memory of the president—a beautiful memorial volume—and for the kind expressions it contained

The Bismarck Tribune.

The State of Dakota.
(Chicago Tribune.)

It is already apparent that the question of the admission of Dakota into the union, will be one of the most important subject before the forty-seventh congress. If the democrats shall attempt to defeat or postpone the Dakota bill, as it is now said they are resolved to do, the contest over it may easily assume a significance which will make it the chief measure of the session. As the contests over the admission of Arkansas and Michigan, Florida and Iowa, California and Oregon, and the settlement of conditions for the territorial governments of Kansas and Nebraska made successive sessions memorable before the war, it is possible that the Dakota question may be the engrossing subject of debate the coming winter.

Southern jealousy of northern aggrandizement is "again cropping out; and though there is no longer the old reason for resisting, a "loutrance, the admission of a northern state without a southern makeweight, there is still enough sectional feeling left to make southern opposition probable. In the case of Dakota, also, there is a new kind of opposition which none of the anti-slavery states had to encounter. We observe, for example, that the New York Herald objects to the organization of a new state in the west, and in so doing, exhibits an amount of rancor which can only be the product of sectional prejudice. There seems to be a distinct effort to array the east against the west on this question, as if all divisions of our common country did not have an identity of interests in the welfare of every part of it.

The attempt to excite the prejudices of the east, and by means of them secure the exclusion of Dakota for a brief period will not succeed. Neither the east nor the south has anything to gain by denying justice to Dakota. The democratic party itself would better make a virtue of necessity instead of, by seeking to postpone the evil day, making the great empire soon destined to grow up in the territory a republican state or states for all time. Iowa and Michigan, with their splendid republican delegations in congress, are monuments to this day of democratic perfidy in keeping them out of the union when they had the moral right to come in.

The Herald, in the article to which we have referred, shows a curious unwillingness to tell the truth about Dakota. It compares this vast and fertile territory—having twice the area of Pennsylvania and the capacity for supporting a population of several millions—with sterile Nevada, a barren mountain region, worthless except for its mines now approaching exhaustion, and for its pasture lands. But in the year 1879 Dakota producing 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000,000 bushels of corn, 2,300,000 bushels of oats, and other grains in proportion. In the two years which have since passed the resources of the territory have been rapidly developed, and it is probable the crops of next year will be double those of 1879. This is a record of which any young state might well be proud. It is sufficient testimony to the ability of the state to support a large population.

With reference to population, Dakota has a better showing to make than most of the states could offer when they were admitted. It has a larger population now than eight of the original thirteen states when the union was formed, and two thirds the population of New York at that time. It has twice the population of Nevada, which has been a state since 1864. At the last election it cast 28,091 votes, while Delaware cast only 29,408, and Nevada only 21,600. Before it can be admitted with the hastiest action of congress, Dakota will have 200,000 inhabitants, if it has not that many already. Compare this claim to statehood with those of the following states when they were admitted:

States	Admitted.	Population.
Arkansas	1836	97,574 in 1840
Florida	1845	87,445 in 1850
California	1850	92,697 in 1850
Oregon	1859	62,465 in 1860
Kansas	1861	107,203 in 1860
Nevada	1864	52,493 in 1870
Nebraska	1867	122,993 in 1870

Immigration is rushing into Dakota from all quarters. It is now as much sought by settlers as Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota formerly were. The only large tracts of unoccupied fertile lands remaining in the country are found in Dakota, and its attractions are of such an unusual character that it may be reasonably expected to have by 1890 a population of 800,000 to 900,000. Its growth will almost certainly be the phenomenon of the decade, and the wonder of the next

census will be the record of its development.

An attempt to keep such a territory out of the Union will be futile. It will react upon the heads of its authors. If by chicanery or ignorance the admission of Dakota should be delayed for one session it would be impossible to keep it out longer. Its demand is already imperative. Congress would best accede to it at once. The government and the people of the United States have no right to deny representation in congress to 200,000 people. The Dakota question will have no pity for the repose of the nation until it is settled.

"Don't Like the Picture?"

Persons seeking homes in the west should not forget the favorable climate; the favorable position as to markets, and the excellence of the soil on the Missouri river slope.

The soil in the Red river country is blacker than that in this vicinity, but it is not stronger.

There the deposit is largely vegetable; here it is mineral; here neither lime or gypsum is needed; there, either if added, would increase the productiveness of the soil and make it more valuable for grain or grass. There the soil, deep and rich it is true, rests upon a heavy deposit of clay. Here the soil still deeper, and still stronger, rests upon a succession of soils from thirty to fifty feet in depth, every foot of which is superior to the best soil in New England. Combined with disintegrated and decomposed lime and other boulders will be found a vegetable deposit not in the form or black mud, perhaps, as in the Red river country, but mixed with the marl, gypsum and decomposed matter of the tertiary period, common to this region.

A LAKE BOTTOM.

There the country is the bottom of a once broad lake or river, the waters of which in sweeping on to the north left in their track a deposit gathered from earth and air, regarded by so many unparalleled in richness.

Here the mighty glaciers rushing on from the northwest leveled mountain ranges, crushed and mingled with the soil deposits of lime and gypsum, in some instances thousands of feet in depth, throwing in to add variety the debris of ancient forests, now found in the form of coal, or mingled with and forming a part of the soil. The work was completed by air, frost and sunshine and a soil was formed far deeper, and far stronger than it is possible for a vegetable deposit to be.

PERFECT DRAINAGE.

Here drainage is perfect. There it is not. Here the country is healthful. There will be found malaria and other elements of disease. Here the grain will be brighter and heavier, the straw stronger, and the vegetables finer and sounder. There acids will soon show themselves in the production of sorrel, when an application of lime or alkali in some form will be required in order to bring back the original productiveness of the soil. Here the deposit of lime will last for ages, and crop after crop may be raised without even resorting to the usual methods to give rest.

One of the best regions now open to settlement in the Missouri slope is the Painted Woods country, now just surveyed. A broad expanse of prairie, adjacent to timber, well watered, may be found. Being on the Missouri, it will always enjoy the best markets. Coal is also abundant, one vein ten feet in depth, of a superior quality, has already been opened.

FAMOUS BUFFALO GRASS.

The famous buffalo grass abounds. A large herd of cattle, about three hundred, owned by Capt. Wm. Harmon, of this city, may be found west of the Missouri which was wintered last year without provision for hay or grain, feeding on the native grass. The best beef ever offered in this market was grown and fattened on these grasses.

There is no better region on the face of the earth for grain: there is no better for sheep or cattle. The railroad land is unoccupied, the government land is unoccupied. The TRIBUNE does not recommend it for large farms; it does not wish to see vast extents of the country picked up by capital, but it is the region above all others adapted to those seeking homes in the west, and is in every way suitable for colonies.

The few settlers who have squatted on government lands, which until last week were not open to entry at the United States land office, because the plats of surveys recently made, were not until then returned, are without exception sat-

isfied with their lot and are without exception prospering.

Do Small Things Thoroughly.

Every boy should ponder the words of the preacher in Ecclesiastes: "Whatsover thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." This injunction is exceedingly broad, for it covers small things as well as large ones. Hon. Josiah Quincy reports in the Independent a conversation he once had with Daniel Webster which illustrates the preacher's words:

The conversation was running upon the importance of doing small things thoroughly and with the full measure of one's ability. This Webster illustrated by an account of some petty insurance case that was brought to him when a young lawyer in Portsmouth.

Only a small amount was involved and a twenty-dollar fee was all that was promised. He saw that to do his clients full justice a journey to Boston to consult the law library would be desirable. He would be out of pocket by such an expedition, and for his time he would receive no adequate compensation. After a little hesitation he determined to do his very best, cost what it might. He accordingly went to Boston, looked up the authorities, and gained the case.

Years after this Webster then famous, was passing through New York. An important insurance case was to be tried the day after his arrival, and one of the counsel had suddenly been taken ill. Money was no object, and Webster was begged to name his terms and conduct the case.

"I told him," said Mr. Webster, "that it was preposterous to expect me to prepare a legal argument at a few hours' notice. They insisted, however, that I should look at the papers; and this, after some demurring, I consented to do."

"Well, it was my old twenty dollar case over again, and as I never forget anything, I had all the authorities at my fingers' ends. The court knew that I had no time to prepare, and were astonished at the range of my acquirements.

"So, you see, I was handsomely paid both in fame and in money for the journey to Boston; and the moral is that good work is rewarded in the end, though, to be sure, one's own self-approval should be enough."

Black Walnut Planting.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in relating his experience in Texas, tells the following story about the profits arising from the planting of black walnuts:

The smartest Texan, in fact the smartest farmer that I have ever met, is old Sim Graves, who lives on a 1,000-acre farm west of Waxahatchie, in central Texas. After Mr. Graves had shown me his cattle and cotton, he took me over to see his woods.

"Well, what of it?" I said, as he pointed to a ten acre forest.

"What of it? Why, them's black walnuts, sir. Ten acres of 'em. Planted 'em myself ten years ago. See, they're nine inches through. Good trees, eh?"

And sure enough there were ten acres of hand-planted, black walnut trees. They stood about twelve feet apart, 200 to the acre—in all 2,000 trees.

"Well, how did you get your money back," I asked.

"Black walnuts are worth \$2.50 per bushel. This year I will get 400 bushels—that's \$1,000. A hundred dollars an acre, isn't it?"

"Well, what else?" I inquired growing interested.

"The trees," continued Mr. Graves "are growing an inch a year. When they are twenty years old they will be nineteen inches through. A black walnut tree nineteen inches through is worth \$15. My 2,000 trees ten years from now will be worth \$30,000. If I don't want to cut them all, I can cut half of them and then raise a bushel of walnuts to the tree—that is, get \$2,500 a year for one crop. Two hundred and fifty dollars an acre is a fair rent for fifteen dollar land, isn't it?"

The Bozeman Tunnel.

[Helena Herald.]

It is probable that what is known as the south tunnel on the "X" line will be the one which the Northern Pacific will adopt in crossing the Yellowstone divide. The shafts recently sunk under the supervision of Col. Viall develop a solid sandstone formation at both ends of the proposed bore, which in length will be less by one hundred feet than the Mullan tunnel. The formation was fully tested, not only by the forty foot shafts referred to, but by auger borings at intervals along the surveys which averaged about twelve feet to rock, everywhere the tests showing sandstone of a quality easily and rapidly worked.

The few settlers who have squatted on government lands, which until last week were not open to entry at the United States land office, because the plats of surveys recently made, were not until then returned, are without exception sat-

TELEGRAPHIC

Inspired Still by the Deity.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The crowd in attendance on the opening of court was somewhat less than yesterday on account of rain. Scoville continued to address the jury by reading letters written by Guiteau. He next referred to Guiteau's speech entitled, "Garfield vs. Hancock," which he said was merely a jumble of words, wholly without merit. Guiteau became more and more restless, and in a most excited manner yet shown by him shouted to Scoville, "I object to your theory on that score, and when you try to make out I'm a fool I am down on you. I want you to tell the truth, but you need not try to make me out a fool. I say the deity inspired my acts, and he will take care of it. I want the truth and that's all there is about it."

Guiteau was suppressed with considerable difficulty and Scoville soon after closed his address. The first witness for the defence, H. N. Barton, was then called. He testified that he did not think the prisoner so deranged as to be irresponsible. He thought him not deranged but very badly arranged. No cross examination of this witness. Dr. John A. Rice, a practicing physician of twenty-six years, examined the prisoner in 1876 and came to the conclusion he was insane. His insanity was emotional rather than intellectual. He told his friends that Guiteau ought to be secluded. The court then adjourned for recess.

AFTER RECESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—After recess the witness again took the stand. He did not see Guiteau after he had run away from Scoville's house to Beaver Lake, Wis.

Prisoner—I returned to Chicago and opened a law office. I did not run away.

Frank L. Union, of Boston, testified of hearing Guiteau in Investigator Hall. His bills proclaimed: "Do not fail to hear Hon. Charles J. Guiteau, the little giant from the west. He will show that two-thirds of the human race are going down to perdition."

Prisoner—That is a liberal estimate. [Laughter.]

Witness—There were about fifty persons at the lecture. At the end of half an hour the lecturer evidently became disgusted with himself and left in great hurry.

Prisoner—I was disgusted at the audience.

Witness—After he had gone the audience agreed the man was crazy. Guiteau called the next day and asked for the hall again. He said he was not crazy but inspired; that God was his father and direct counsellor and he did nothing wrong. He said in a serious manner he belonged to the firm of

JESUS, CHRIST & CO.

He was sure that the witness was doomed. [Laughter.] He said he knew the way to heaven and hell and if the witness did what he told him he would go to heaven, if not he would go to hell.

Q.—By Davidge—"Suppose at the time of the lecture Guiteau had struck you, would you have struck him back?"

A.—No.

Prisoner—I don't strike people.

Witness said he appeared as witness impelled by reading Scoville's appeal for witnesses.

MARY STOCKWOOD, of Washington, stated that the prisoner had boarded at her house in March, 1881. The only reason she knew for his leaving was that he did not pay his board.

Prisoner—I was there a month and paid \$5 and I owe her \$20. They are all very nice ladies; that's all there is about it. Tell everybody that if you want to.

Scoville—What was the particular occasion of his leaving?

Prisoner—There was nothing said at all. I got money and paid \$5. The rest I had to use, for I staid a week or two longer on the strength of that, and that is all about it. This kind of evidence is irrelevant and I object to it. [Laughter.] (After pause.) I presume there were people in the house who thought

I WAS A LITTLE CRANKY.

There is no doubt about it at all; if you want to prove it, prove it by them; I did not have any conversation with the ladies; it was all done by notes. They were too kind-hearted and polite to annoy me about board bills, and that's all about it. I want the facts.

They are very nice ladies, Christian ladies, good people in every way. It is a good place to board. [Laughter.] Gen. Logan and lots of high-toned people boarded there. I recommend it as a boarding house.

Witness stated that Guiteau was abrupt in his manner at the table; there was want of etiquette.

Prisoner—I did not know anything about the people at the table, and of course I kept my mouth shut. I did not enter into conversation with them, that was all the abruptness there was.

NOBWOOD DOMAN, of Boston, who attended the lecture in Investigator hall said all he could understand

from the lecture was that the people of Boston and two-thirds of mankind generally, would probably go down to perdition. I supposed the man was insane.

GEORGE WILDE,

of Michigan, testified as to Mrs. Scoville charging Guiteau with being crazy and saying he had attempted to kill her asking witness to put him off the place. Witness related that Guiteau soaped hickory trees, insisting that they were fruit trees and how, when weeding, he pulled more strawberries and turnips than weeds.

Prisoner—I think we have had enough of this kind of talk.

To Scoville, who tried to keep him quiet, "Keep quiet yourself." And to the court, "The fact is that during the fall of 1865, I spent several months trying to get hold of the Chicago Inter Ocean. I exhausted myself along in the spring. I had not much law business, and Mr. Scoville had a very fine farm and country seat in Wisconsin, and I went out there in the summer of 1866, to spend couple of months. I did try to do some farming work.

TO PAY FOR MY BOARD.

That's all there is about that kind of talk. I went back to Chicago and opened a law office, and did well there. I always did well with law when I stuck to my business.

The district attorney objected to a question put by Scoville to witness, and the prisoner said to the district attorney, "I hope you gentlemen will insist upon order in this matter, and not allow this kind of thing to go on: it has no bearing in this case at all, and I will not have it.

Witness was further asked as to Guiteau's troubles with Mrs. Scoville.

Prisoner—It is not true. I never made any trouble with anybody. I want absolute truth, and when the defense comes in with such nonsense I want to protest against it and I warn you, gentlemen, addressing the counsel for the prosecution, to sustain me in it.

Davidge—We will get it all right.

Prisoner—Very well.

Scoville to witness—Did you form any opinion as to whether he was sane or insane?

Prisoner—I object. The witness is not an expert. [Laughter.]

THE CROSS EXAMINATION

was very searching, and the story of the ax scene with Mrs. Scoville having been again alluded to, the prisoner declared it a lie; that was the short way to put it. He had never used an ax in anger to his sister at all, although she no doubt thought so. As a matter of fact, it was all nonsense. In redirect examination reference was made to the incident of Guiteau's soaping hickory trees.

Prisoner—I remember hearing of that soap business, but I didn't care anything about it. I was studying theology at the time.

A Great Industry.

Mechanic's fair, and the fair of the New England Manufacturer's and Mechanic's Institute, called for short, the "Institute fair." These canned goods are displayed in tasteful pagodas, and arranged in a manner to attract the attention of the thousands of visitors who daily pass that way, and arrested by the humorous designs on the advertising cards, linger to admire the portrait of the globular tomato rosy red on one side of the can, on the reverse the figure of a lady presenting a dish heaped high with the seductive fruit. On the roof of the pagoda in letters of living light is the motto which should yield precedence only to "God bless our Home," "Boston Baked Beans." To give form and substance to the above-mentioned a bouncing bean pot supports it on the right flanks, all ready to take in the beans that "to-day is and to-morrow will be cast into the oven." On the soured mackerel cans is a registered trade mark of a diminutive tribe of wild looking Indians engaged in some delightful pastime better appreciated in Bismarck than in Boston. Here is also minced codfish. A family cannot long do without codfish if it has ever depended upon it, if not they want to know what it is and it appears here bound in blue and gold. Fresh apples glow on the outside of other receptacles.

THE TEMPTATION

from this source dates from before the flood (the bible flood, the unrevised) and in many modern minds has not less potency; few can withstand the fascinations of bright red cheeks, or the pale tint of those which are charming men and women by the "wearing of the green." Ah, now, there is the fresh squash all prepared for the pie which is to supplement the mince pie for Thanksgiving and Christmas. Nothing is wanting, here is roast turkey in cans with a picture of the gobler on the outside as he appeared while singing the "gobble gobble, gobble" song of the turkey ton, der in the play of the Mascotte. For variety there is the mutton in cans decorated with the photograph of Mary's little lamb, which is not so bad company for the dinner of western game, and we have the canned roast beef, handy to compete with the buffalo meat of the plains, which the Bismarck man can have without the can, but the Boston man cannot so easily. Canned corn and peaches; do they not know them on the Missouri from the Chouteau House to the Sheridan, from Fort Walsh to Keogh, and in the mining camps of western Montana? Before the farms of Bismarck or Mandan can be expected to yield their best crops, or if the magnificent Sheridan House, in the great flow of patronage, should fall short of vegetables, the

"BOSTON BAKED BEANS"

of Henry Mayo & Co. would fill the aching void to perfection. Salt mackerel is packed in five pound tins under four brands, the Paragon, the Perfection, the Standard and the Breakfast Mess. Observe the marine view; a family party clustering around a kettle on the beach, signifying that the contents are fish chowder. Who that had ever known the happiness of a clam at high water could look with unconcern on the clam chowder cans. The fresh string beans speak eloquently of the bush beans in the old farm garden, and the mother at nightfall picking them with the dew on. Smelts, now such fashionable fishing in Boston harbor, have been carefully canned for future reference, and beside them nestles the favorite dish of the Italian who, far from home and country, is laboring in the west—the supple macaroni. The fish ball still holds its own (this is the only house packing them), made of George's Bank cod and Early Rose potatoes, ready to be formed into balls. This sketch is a bird's eye view of a

FEW OF THE INGREDIENTS

which go to make up a temporary feast. Henry Mayo & Co. have an extensive factory, three stories in height, on Snow's arch wharves, which employs 400 workmen, and is driven night and day. Reliable after dinner musings have inspired a popular melody entitled Marriage Made Easy, which would move a bachelor with a digestion of granite. The ball, soaring above cod-fish balls and mackerel, predicts a happy lot wherever the bean vine twineth; and from pole to pole, wherever its tendrils shall cling, love among the bean pods will linger when the roses fade; i. e., the dry bean pods, then comes the baling, wherein the economy lies. Bean not deceived.

In glancing over the goods "laid out" for shipment west; I notice a large consignment to W. H. Thurston & Co., Bismarck, and others for Fargo, Miles City and other points in the northwest, and they tell me large shipments have been made to Fort Benton, Helena and to the Pacific coast.

Trains throughout Indiana and Illinois have been seriously delayed of late with heavy rains and swollen rivers.

TELEGRAPHIC

Gov. Ordway's Report

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The secretary of the interior is now busy on his forthcoming annual report to congress. Several years since the interior department decided to call upon the governors of the various territories at the end of each fiscal year for a report in writing in regard to the progress and development which had been made in each. These reports are carefully examined by the secretary before making the report, and such of the matter presented by the governor as the secretary deems pressing or important are incorporated in his recommendations to congress.

These reports are then printed and distributed to members of congress and a certain number sent out for distribution in the territories.

Governor Howard made the first report which was called for from Dakota, and it was pretty widely read and favorably commented upon. In response to a request from the department, Governor Ordway prepared a somewhat more extended report of the development and resources of the territory last year, making many recommendations, some of which were incorporated into the report of the secretary of the interior, and favorably acted upon by congress. Secretary Kirkwood has this year asked for a more full and elaborate report from Dakota than heretofore called for, and in response to this request a very

FULL REPORT OF DAKOTA

matters has been received from Governor Ordway. It dwells at length on its agricultural resources, to what grains, fruits, vegetables, etc., the different sections are best adapted. The average yield per acre of the several kinds of grain and vegetables.

The adaptability of the territory to sheep and cattle husbandry, with prices and profits. Its mineral resources, accessibility of mines and recent developments. The amount of snow and rainfall during last season, with an account of the ice gorges and floods; showing the number of people cared for by the government and the relief committees, with the amount of cash and other contributions, which have been so judiciously used that, although the relief committees distributed over 58,000 rations, besides those issued by the government, and over six tons of clothing and other valuable articles contributed and sent by express, the committee still have a small amount left for the care of the sick, aged and infirm to help them through the winter. The report also gives a full statement to the educational facilities, and urgently recommends better protection to

THE SCHOOL LANDS,

now being unlawfully used and cultivated. The governor also shows that there has been a large increase of the very best class of settlers during the past year, and estimates the total increase of population in the territory at from 40,000 to 50,000, and that the property of the territory has nearly doubled during the same time. The report shows the finances of the territory in a splendid condition, the six per cent. bonds authorized for the insane asylum having been sold at from three to five cents above par; that contracts for the erection and completion of the main building and wing of the insane asylum, and also for the main building and wing of the territorial penitentiary have been entered into by the trustees and directors of the institution upon the most favorable terms, and the governor expresses the opinion that the territory will secure two of the largest and best public buildings that were ever erected for \$90,000, the sum appropriated for the construction of both.

The transportation question is fully discussed in the report, and an appropriation of \$250,000 by congress is urged for improving the Missouri river and the other available water courses in the territory.

THE QUESTION OF DIVISION

and admission are carefully considered in the report and a comprehensive enabling act is recommended which will cover the questions of division, ample protection for the use and disposal of the school lands and an increase in the membership of the legislature to one hundred in the lower house and thirty six in the upper branch with an equal membership in the constitutional conventions, all members to be elected from single districts and to be apportioned and fined in the enabling act from the census reports and the last spring assessments of polls and estate in the territory.

The governor attributed the issuance of

the large amount of outstanding county bonds, bearing high rates of interest, to the exceedingly small membership of the territorial assembly and the immense legislative districts, removing the necessary accountability which should always exist between the members and the masses of the people.

NECESSITY OF ECONOMY.

He cites the far-reaching and bitter financial experience enacted upon the people of Minnesota and other adjoining states by their smart and irresponsible early state legislatures, as a reason for the immediate increase of membership recommended.

Governor Ordway estimates the property or wealth of the territory at fifty millions and the population at 175,000, and says that the transition from territorial to state government can be made safe and beneficial to the people by throwing around the new state the safeguards indicated by a most carefully prepared and comprehensive enabling act, which shall retain the name of Dakota for each and every subdivision.

Guiteau a Sane Man.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

LEADVILLE, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Annie Dalmeyer, divorced wife of Guiteau, and Mrs. Juda, his first cousin, started for Washington to-night. They are subpoenaed for the prosecution, and both positively deny Guiteau's insanity. Mrs. Wilson states that Guiteau's father never was crazy. Mrs. Dalmeyer received a letter from Mrs. Scoville, two weeks ago, praying for any circumstances that could in any way show the defendant insane. The reply gave no comfort, and the defense has not been heard from since. The divorced wife says that some of Guiteau's actions since the beginning of the trial recalled his old-time devilishness.

Missed His Aim.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In court yesterday morning Guiteau said: "I desire to call the attention of the court to the fact that there are disreputable characters in court, and that threats of violence have been made this week. I have no fears of my personal safety, as the chief of the police has kindly furnished me a body guard. I wish to notify all evil disposed persons if they attempt to harm me, my body guard will shoot them down. That is all there is about it." During the trial Dr. Bliss and Col. Rockwell testified, the former using the vertebrae and skeleton of President Garfield as illustrations of his testimony. As the van containing Guiteau reached the vicinity of the capitol, a man on horseback rode up, fired twice into the van, and then rapidly rode away, and although the guards on the rear end of the van covered him with their pistols, he escaped. The driver says the man rode up to one of the grated openings, and satisfying himself as to the location of Guiteau, armed and fired twice, one shot striking Guiteau on the hand. The van proceeded to the jail, where Guiteau was taken out. He was greatly excited and exclaimed: "I have been shot; notify Major Brock, Tell him to arrest the scoundrel and have him dealt with as he deserves." It was found the ball had grazed Guiteau's left hand, inflicting a mere scratch. It is thought from whisperings in the court room that several persons were aware that the attempt was to be made. Many persons express regret that the shot was not fatal. Guiteau demanded a double guard.

Delayed Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Late yesterday afternoon, while Guiteau was being taken to jail a man rode up and before the guards could reach him fired two shots into the van and rode off. One ball struck Guiteau in the hand, simply glazing the skin. The guards put after the man, taking the van with them. They necessarily had to go slow, and were unable to catch the man, supposed to be a crank. Guiteau was terribly frightened, and scanned each new arrival as if dreading another attempt on his life. On reaching his cell he begged the warden not to allow any strangers to see him during the night. Soon after Guiteau was returned to his cell Mr. and Mrs. Scoville called and had a talk with him, and later on his brother called. The description of the man who did the shooting was so very meager that the police had little to work upon. An alarm, however, was sent out, and mounted police instructed to scour the country and bring in all suspicious characters.

THE MAN FOUND.

An officer patrolling near the Soldiers' Home, finally saw a man who answered the description of the assailant, and cried to him to halt. He made a blasphemous reply, and rode off, followed by the officer

in hot pursuit. He finally disappeared in the woods, and the officer laid in wait. He soon reappeared and went into a farm house yard, where he was overtaken. He was arrested and gave the name of William Jones. It is reported that he is another "crank," and does not seem to realize the crime committed. The driver of the van says that after the man had fired the shot he said, "There, I've shot the —————!" When Guiteau arrived at the jail, he got out and excitedly said, "I've been shot. Notify Major Brock at once. Tell him to arrest the scoundrel, and have him dealt with as he deserves."

Notice of Take Deposition.

JERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, ss.—In District court, Third Judicial District, L. C. Black, plaintiff, vs. Isaac Thompson, defendant.

To Isaac Thompson, above named defendant: You will please take notice that the deposition of L. C. Black and others, witnesses for the plaintiff in the above entitled action, will be taken by J. R. Foraker, Esq., notary public, duly authorized by the laws of Ohio to administer oaths therein, at his office in the city of Cincinnati, southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, in the county of Hamilton, and state of Ohio, on the 3d day of December, 1881; at two o'clock of the afternoon of that day, and to adjourn from day to day if necessary; and deposition to be used upon the trial of said action in said court.

Dated, Bismarck, D. T., the 2d day of November, 1881.

FLANNERY & WETHERBY

w22-22

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., November 16, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on the seventeenth day of December, 1881, at nine o'clock a. m., viz:

EDWIN VAN DEUSEN.

D. S. Number 421 filed June 16, 1881, and alleging settlement the same day for the southeast quarter of section 34, township 140, north range 71 west, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation upon said tract, viz: H. N. Riley, Alfred Birrell, John Van Deuseen and John Williamson, all of Kidder county, D. T.

JOHN A. REA,

Register.



500 Reward

OVER A MILLION

Guilmette's FRENCH

Kidney Pads

have already been sold in this country and in France; every one of which has given perfect satisfaction, and has performed duties even time when used according to directions.

We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones that we will pay the above reward for a single case of

LAME BACK

That the Pad fails to cure. This Great Remedy will Positively and Permanently cure Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Drosy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and retention of the Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Cataarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs whether contracted by private diseases or otherwise.

LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Læucorrhœa, or any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.

YOU CAN BE CURED! Without swallowing nauseous medicines, by simply wearing

PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD.

Which cures by Absorption.

Ask your druggist for Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad, and take no other. If he has not got it, send \$2 and you will receive the Pad by return mail.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Judge Buchanan, Lawyer, Toledo, O., says:

"One of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads cured me of Lumbago in three weeks' time. My case had been given up by the best doctors as incurable. During all this time I suffered untold agony and paid out large sums of money."

George Vetter, Jr., Toledo, O., says: I suffered for three years with Sciatica and Kidney Disease, and often had to go about on crutches. I was entirely and permanently cured after wearing Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad four weeks.

Squire N. G. Scott, Sylvania, O., writes: I have been a great sufferer for 15 years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. For weeks at a time was unable to get out of bed; took barrels of medicine, but they gave me only temporary relief. I wore two of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads six weeks, and now I know I am entirely cured.

Mrs. Helen Jerome, Toledo, O., says: For years I have been confined, a great part of the time, to my bed with Læucorrhœa and female weakness. I wore one of Guilmette's Kidney Pads and was cured in one month.

H. B. Grier, who is a grocer, Findlay, O., writes: I have had a year with lame back and in three weeks was permanently cured by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads.

B. F. Keesling, M. B., Druggist, Logansport, Ind., when sending in an order for Kidney Pads, writes: I wore one of the first ones we had and received more benefit from it than anything I ever used. In fact the Pads give better general satisfaction than any Kidney remedy we ever sold.

Ray & Shoemaker, Druggists, Hannibal, Mo. We are working up a lively trade in your Pads, and are hearing of good results from them every day.

Everybody who knows anything of Hon. Jas. D. Parker, knows his word is as good as his bond, and either is as good as gold. He says in a recent letter: "The Guilmette Pad has cured me of a severe case of inflammation of the kidneys and that too, after I had paid out about ninety dollars for other remedies and treatment."

The Bismarck Tribune.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

WORLD'S fair at Rome in 1885.

GUITEAU'S acting should be put down as a farce.

SAN FRANCISCO is enjoying earthquake shocks.

If Bismarck wants to retire, why not let him do so?

LOGAN and Mahone is a St. Louis paper's ticket for 1884.

DICK LITTLE, one of the James boys pals, has been arrested.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is preparing his first annual message to congress.

SENATOR LOGAN'S 17-year old son will enter Harvard college next year.

COLFAX is lecturing to crowded houses on "Our Martyred Presidents."

There is so much snow in Russia that it is impossible to sow winter wheat.

THE NEW YORK SUN comes out for Arthur for president in 1884. Sarcasm.

At Grand Rapids, James river valley, there is ten inches of snow on the level.

OVER 2,300,000 bushels of peanuts were raised in the United States this year.

Down in Illinois they are working up a sort of Logan boom for president in 1884.

There is good sleighing at Fargo, while at Bismarck it is bare ground.

The excursion of the Minnesota legislators to the Yellowstone has been abandoned.

Twice has Guiteau escaped assassination. "Three times and out," is the old saying.

It is rumored that Kingbury is to withdraw and leave the Press and Dakotian to Bowen.

ANOTHER pugilistic contest takes place at New Orleans between John Sullivan and Ryan.

The chances are in favor of Hon. Mark Dunnell, of Minnesota, for next speaker of the house.

The cold weather having "friz" up the mud at Minneapolis, the people rejoice that it is winter.

SECRETARY BLAINE says he will accept no office. He will devote his time hereafter to private affairs.

SEVEN instead of six trains a week between St. Paul to Fargo, both on the North Pacific and Manitoba road.

ALGERON SARTORIS has gone to Green Bay Wis., to look after a large landed property belonging to his family.

Madame Patti will receive nearly a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for her concerts in this country.

The nine hundredth anniversary of a stained glass factory was recently celebrated at Tegernsee, Bavaria.

The new Washington residence of Justice Stanley Matthews, of the United States supreme court, will cost \$60,000.

An investigation of Nugent, charged with complicity with cashier Baldwin, was had Saturday, but nothing proven.

At Lincoln, Ill., last week Wm. J. Eagle committed suicide because Miss Jennie Lantman would not marry him.

W.M. HESTON was found dead in his bed Sunday at Evanston, near Chicago, supposed to have been killed by a tramp.

WHEN Mr. Blaine retires from the cabinet it will be the first time in twenty-two years that he has been a private citizen.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, is failing in health. He was unable to deliver his speech at the opening of parliament.

W. H. POTTER, in the Red river valley, last week finished his threshing by bon fire light, just in time to escape the snow storm.

The Minneapolis Evening Journal says that it needs only the acquittal of Guitreau to stamp the whole trial as a raging, roaring farce.

ACCORDING to the census figures of 1880, the entire settled area of the United States is 1,569,579 square miles, or 1,400,524,800 acres.

The St. Paul Dispatch says that Dakota's 170,000 population gives her a better title for admission than Colorado had with her 100,000.

The May musical association has very agreeably disappointed the public in fixing the prices for the "Messiah" performance in which Patti is to sing, much lower than expected. It has been decided to charge \$1.50

for admission and \$2.50 for reserved seats, and to sell the choice of reserved seats at auction December 12th and 13th, as has been the custom in the sale of seats to May festivals at Cincinnati.

At Englewood, near Chicago, Tuesday night, the body of Miss Geissner, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, was found in a horrible condition. Both arms and legs were broken, the body cut and carved, parts of her hands and feet scattered about and the head completely severed and lying some distance from the trunk. The thighs and abdomen being badly discolored, brutal outrage is suspected, and the people are scouring the country after a couple of tramps seen the day before.

ED WILLIAMS, one of the murderers of the Coleman brothers, was taken from the court room at Menominee, Wis., Saturday, and lynched by a mob of citizens. A crowd entered the court room, which was already crowded, fastened a rope around the prisoner's neck and threw the other end out of the window, where a crowd assembled to assist. The murderer was dragged out head first and hung to a tree in the court yard, after which the crowd dispersed.

A ST. PETERSBURG nihilist organ criticizes severely the crime of Guitreau and surrounds the account of the tragedy with a heavy black border. About the matter it says: "In a free country, where the voice of the people can always be heard, nothing can excuse a resort to force. Guitreau's crime is an act of despotism of party, which despotism is as detestable as that of an individual."

The Chicago Inter Ocean says: "Guitreau's appeal to the legal profession is a curious feature of the case, but his counsel evidently encourage him in appearing as crazy as possible. When he gets up in court and gesticulates like a crazy windmill, as he has done several times, he is likely to produce an impression that he is insane; but so far he has overreached himself."

A DENTAL magazine says that in this country, alone, twelve manufacturers produce 10,000,000 teeth annually, or one to every five persons in the United States. The amount annually squandered on teeth is \$1,000,000. A half million of gold is used every year to fill the teeth. We are thus rapidly becoming a nation of gold mines.

A CRAZY man roughly dressed, and of decidedly rough appearance, invaded the capitol Friday, demanding an office, and insisting that he should be appointed clerk of the supreme court. He was put out, and repeatedly returned, insisting each time he was bound to have an office. He is evidently crazy.

THE DEPARTMENT of agriculture at Washington estimates the average yield of wheat throughout the country in 1881 at ten and a quarter bushels to the acre, against thirteen and one-tenth bushels in 1880, indicating a decrease of thirty per cent. or 100,000,000 bushels, from last year's product.

A ST. PAUL dispatch says the North Pacific railroad company has invited the members of the legislature to take an excursion over the completed lines of their road. It is understood that many of them have accepted, and that a well filled train will leave St. Paul this evening for the end of the track.

HENRY VILLARD, president of the North Pacific, is nothing if not a prince. He has just had built the finest car in the world. It is made in great part of mahogany and rosewood, and the lamps and mouldings are plated with gold. It is pronounced a royal palace on wheels.

ABOUT twenty-five Baltimore merchants and manufacturers visited the Atlanta exposition Tuesday, and were formally welcomed by Gov. Colquitt. Another suit of clothes was made from cotton growing in the morning. The rifle tournament begins December 15.

The Guitreau jury is composed of the following men: John P. Hamlin, Frederick W. Brandenburg, Henry A. Bright, Thomas H. Langley, Michael Sheehan, Samuel F. Hobbs, Geo. W. Gates, Ralph Wormly, W. Brunner, Thos Hainline Joseph Frather and Charles J. Stewart.

THE JAMESTOWN Alert says: "It is reported that J. J. Flint, of the renowned Dakota House contemplates establishing a first class hotel at Miles City, Montana. It is also said that Mr. Samuel Matthews of the headquarters at Fargo, is interested in the project."

EDGAR DEWDREY, Indian commissioner for Manitoba and the northwest territories, has been appointed lieutenant governor of the northwest territories vice Laird, whose term has expired. The capital of the territories will probably be removed to Qu'Appelle.

AN EXCHANGE says: "But won't German girls snub the two young Van Steubens, who are unmarried, when they get back home. The latter say 'the American women are more beautiful than the German women.'

A MAN giving his name as Charles Dickens, claiming to hail from Dakota, having

called four times at the executive mansion, was conveyed to the government asylum. He was after the Timbuctoo consulate.

THE NORTH PACIFIC company contemplates the sale of a large tract of land eighty miles west of Bismarck to an English land company.

"AMERICA," says an Englishmen, "is a country where a man's statement is not worth two cents unless backed up with an offer to bet you \$10."

NOTWITHSTANDING the commendable policy of the Americans in seeing fair play and fair trial, yet it is to be regretted that they are so inefficient as marksmen.

JACK HAVERLY offered Patti \$4,000 a concert, payable in advance, but was outbid by Henry E. Abbey, who tendered a sum greater than was received by Barnhardt.

GUITEAU says that the unsuccessful attempt to kill him is "another evidence that the Lord is watching over him." He is probably keeping him for the hangman.

THE GRAND FORKS Herald says: "Patti's ribs are red and full." It must be "lips" that are meant, it can't be that the editor of the Herald really means "ribs."

A PROCESSION of 1,200 German residents of East Brooklyn, N. Y., marched to Cypress Hills cemetery and planted an oak in memory of the late President Garfield.

THE TERRITORIAL laws of Utah allows married girls of sixteen to vote, a conflict with the United States law, which makes twenty-one years in age necessary to the right of suffrage.

GUITEAU intended to prove his insanity by a great speech which he attempted to make, but was hushed by the judge who wants him to keep his insanity to himself until the rope is around his neck.

THE GRAND FORKS DAILY HERALD is a healthy child for a two weeks kid. If it would shed that rule over the head on the first page, it could make some boast of typographical neatness.

THE ST. PAUL DISPATCH says the Minnesota legislature is making laws at race-horse speed. Probably another extra session will be needed next spring to undo some of the hasty action of this session.

WALT WHITMAN says: "Of the American poets I like Bryant better than Longfellow or Whittier, and Emerson better than either. I could not tolerate Poe a few years ago, but now I am getting to like him."

THERE are a hundred thousand more women than men in New England, yet we read of a girl only twenty-two, who has had three husbands and is looking for another. She must be bulking the market.

THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE says that probably the juror on whom the defense will most count is Michael Sheehan, the "Irishman with a pronounced brogue," who said he thought Guitreau was out of his head.

COL. NEWPORT reports the sale of 45,000 acres of land near Jamestown to Mr. Richard Sykes, who will proceed to break 10,000 acres next season, and stimulate emigration from England to that section of Dakota.

Admission of Dakota.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Certain of the democratic press are taking early ground against the apprehended admission of Dakota as a state. Seventeen months ago the census enumerators found 134,500 people domiciled in that territory. Since that time immigrants have been pouring in and occupying the lands in an uninterrupted stream. The Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad companies are engaged in the keenest rivalry in laying parallels of railroad track across the southern half of the territory, and the North Pacific completed through to Montana, is proving a most efficient agent in fostering settlements in the northern half. The population has probably increased 50,000 in the past year and a half, and certainly surpasses the highest ratio proposed as a basis for congressional apportionment. This in the Cox bill of the last session was one for every 168,497 population, giving a house of 293 members. The larger the house, the ratio, of course, is proportionately diminished, so that under any probable apportionment Dakota will have ample population to entitle her to one member of the house, and can, therefore, fairly demand admission to the union.

The majority of the Dakotans appear at present to be republicans. There is no surer way of intensifying their republicanism and giving it a permanent foothold in this rapidly maturing commonwealth, than to have its admissions factious and stubbornly fought and delayed by the democrats in congress. Should the territory be divided, as is proposed, there may be some force at present in the objection

to the admission of either section on the score of insufficient population. The divided territory will make two equal in area to Nebraska, and both rapidly increasing in population. The southern half contains now fully 100,000 inhabitants and will be, even when divided, soon ready for admission. The great west is filling up with unprecedented rapidity. As each territory is prepared to assume the responsibilities and prerogatives of statehood, in conformity to the constitution and laws of the United States, congress is bound to admit them regardless of political considerations. Any other course would be unjust to the American citizens who have made these territories their home, and one that no party can afford to long persist in.

A Friend's Devotion.

Such devotion as is shown by Mr. T. L. Quincy, of Fargo, is sometimes read of but seldom shown. Learning that his friend Geo. L. Mack, the small pox patient, was sick and almost deserted, even his wife being kept from his presence, Mr. Quincy left home and friends and business and came to Bismarck to care for and nurse him. He has clung to him with a devotion surpassing that of a brother—with devotion only equalled by a mother's love. Of course both he and the suffering patient have the warmest sympathy of all, and but for the danger to others, many would have volunteered their services and some would even gladly have shared his labors and anxieties, if that could be permitted. Friday Mrs. J. H. Marshall sent to the sick room a beautiful bouquet of flowers. It would have made an impression on her heart that never could be forgotten, had she witnessed the joy in the hearts of the suffering one and his faithful watcher, caused by this token of remembrance and sympathy. She would have felt that she was repaid a thousand times. Mr. Quincy at once wrote the following lines which are dedicated to this kind lady:

Only a bunch of flowers,

Sent by a loving hand,

Who thought of the weary stranger,

Sick in a distant land.

Barred from faces of loved ones,

Barred from the world of life:

Left in the care of strangers,

To battle against the strife.

Such was the case this morning,

When in the valley the sun

Told of the morn approaching

And an anxious day begun.

Night, with its weary hours,

Had passed with its care and pain,

And we hoped with the hearts of brothers,

It might never return again.

The snow capped hills about us,

Had stood like sentinels true;

As though they felt our sorrows were many,

And that our friends were few.

Oh! beautiful bunch of flowers!

May the heart that sendeth thee,

Hear the master voice proclaiming

"You have done it unto me."

BISMARCK, Nov. 18.

Beneath the Ice.

On the 17th inst., about 2 o'clock, while attempting to cross the pile bridge, Mr. John Curran, a young man who had been working on the railroad during the season, lost his footing and suddenly disappeared in the cold

waters of the Missouri. He rose again, however, but before aid could reach him he was chilled and exhausted. He sunk beneath the floating ice and was not seen again. From papers in his vest he was identified as Mr. John Curran, and has friends in St. Paul.

He Never Speculates.

[London Truth.]

I heard the other day a good story of Jay Gould, the American railway king. A London broker went over to New York and solicited an interview with him. The broker explained to him what vast operations might be made on the London stock exchange, and suggested that he should do business for him. Gould reflected, and then said; "What you say is no doubt true, I see only one objection. I never speculate."

A Model Paper.

[Fargo Argus.]

The Bismarck TRIBUNE is a marvelously good paper. It is newsy, bright, typographically model of neatness, and an untiring and faithful worker for its town and region. Every well off citizen ought to subscribe for from ten to fifty copies of its daily and send them abroad as the best possible immigration agent.

ST. PAUL BUSINESS CARDS.

[PERKINS & LYONS - Importers and dealers in Fine Wines and Liqueurs, Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, California Wines and Brandies, Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter, No. 31 Robert street, St. Paul.]

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The Bismarck Tribune.

THE METROPOLIS

The sale of the Peninah takes place at 10 o'clock next Monday.

Joseph Hare, city justice, has returned to the city hall where he may be found from 10 a. m. till 3 p. m.

The ladies of the Episcopal Church Guild will meet for work this afternoon from two to five o'clock, at the Rector's residence.

The Ladies Christian Union will meet at Mrs. Lucy Bailey's this afternoon from two to five p. m., for sewing for the poor. All are invited to attend.

To illustrate what investment in real estate does in Bismarck, Mr. Richards is getting 41 per cent on his investment on one house and two lots in the outskirts of the city.

Clerk Angevine, of the North Pacific transfer boat, was around last evening looking for a good sized valise in which to pack a shirt and a clean pair of socks for a few weeks visit east.

About forty couple attended the ball given by the band at the Sheridan House last evening. Dancing continued until a late hour this morning and all seemed to enjoy themselves immensely.

Mr. Walker reports that eighteen miles of the grade running north of Jamestown has been completed and the track will be laid in the spring. Work has been suspended for the winter and force discharged.

The examination of the party engaged in the stabbing affray at the Sheridan House a few days ago, James Pirum, who has been since confined to his room, will be able to appear before Justice Hare to-morrow to prosecute.

Last night the thermometer registered thirty-four degrees above; and the indications are that to-day it will reach forty degrees. While the weather is warm and the skies clear at Bismarck, snow and wind fills the air and retards the progress of trains 200 miles east.

The small pox case has taken a turn for the worse, inflammation of the lungs having set in, and it is more than likely to prove fatal. The danger of the disease spreading was entirely over until Thanksgiving night, when the nurse broke loose for a time with the boys, but the cold air and the long walk may protect those exposed through his fault.

LATER—Mr. Mack died this morning at six o'clock.

The Western House extension was opened yesterday. It gives six new rooms above and two below. The room adjoining the Western, lately used as a drug store, will next week be filled up and will be used as a bar room, thus giving more room in the office. The Western House deserves the popularity it has gained and this change will add to the comfort of its guests and to the popularity of the house.

Purely Personal.

S. C. Walker is at the Sheridan.

L. E. Askew, St. Paul, at the Sheridan.

Miss A. Taggart, sister-in-law of P. F. Malloy, arrived last night.

John D. Batson, J. W. Tuttle wife and sister, Fargo, are at the Sheridan.

M. H. Brown, of Glendive, came down to spend Thanksgiving with his friends.

Wm. Baehr, of Mandan, arrived from the east last night. It means more new goods.

Geo. Keipp, Miles City, and Scout Allison and daughter came up from the east last night.

F. E. Hanson, O. E. Mallery, Miles City; and L. Groff, Fort Keogh, are at the Merchants.

Daniel C. Gorman and Geo. McWilliams, Grand Forks, arrived last night en route to Miles City.

J. J. Thompson, Tongue River, Wyoming Territory, arrived from the east last night on his way to the headwaters of the Tongue.

W. B. Watson, who came in on last night's delayed train, says he has on the road the finest stock of holiday goods ever displayed in the northwest.

C. H. Matney, Fort Buford; Geo. H. McKay, D. W. McKay, Mapleton; James Burk, H. McCoy, L. Inneman; Frank Brogan, Glenpine, are at the Western.

The new variety troupe, making a tour of the northwest, Harry McCarty and wife, Gna Lamond and wife, Geo. L. Losure and wife and Frank LaMondue, are at the Merchants.

Happiness.

Martin L. Marsh and Anna Tully were married last evening by Rev. J. G. Miller. The ceremony was performed at 9:30 p. m. in the spacious parlors at the residence of R. R. Marsh and immediately thereafter the company was invited into the dining rooms. The table was spread for twenty-five people and every seat was occupied by friends of the bride and groom. The wedding cake was voted to the bride but she was generous to accept, and it was decided by a unanimous vote to add it to the attractions of the table already loaded with the best things in market.

Champagne was served and appreciated and the costly presents were admired by all. Among them were noticed two napkin rings from Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Davis, a napkin ring and towel from Levi Eisenberg, a fine

gold watch and chain from the bridegroom, a handkerchief and glove box from Carl Peterson; sugar bowl, spoon holder and butter knife from H. H. Day; a necktie from Mabel Marsh; card receiver and case from Emma Lowery; pair of vases from Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Marsh; spoon holder from S. D. Taber; set of fruit dishes from Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Wakeman; silver syrup pitcher from Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Smith; set of table linen from Mr. and Mrs. Dan Eisenberg; silver pickle stand from Joseph Dillon; set of magnolia ware from Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Peoples and perfumery case by Frank Johnson. A pleasant evening was spent and the party dispersed wishing the happy pair long life and prosperity.

Chilstrom—Atchison.

The Fargo Republican copies the TRIBUNE's article on the disappearance of Mr. Chilstrom and adds:

"Though hardly correct in some of the incidents is mainly correct in its general features. Miss Maud Atchison was married to Thomas Cassidy at Brainerd, May 18, 1881, and was a good looking blonde, of it is said, Kentuckian extraction. She played an engagement at Mandan, where Chilstrom became quite attentive, following the Cassidys to Bismarck, Fargo, Brainerd and other places, making various presents, and in fact being everywhere pronounced in his attentions. A week ago Miss Atchison counted out in the presence of her companions about \$600, and on the next day, last Monday week, Mr. Chilstrom was in the city, since which time nothing is known of the whereabouts of the pair. Mrs. Cassidy took her husband's money, as stated, and all her own valuables, leaving little but an envelope containing Chilstrom's photograph, for which, we presume, she had no further use. Mr. Cassidy, who was a painstaking and sober man, has the sympathy of all who know him, and, it is believed was really devoted to his wife, who, though rather good looking, was not well adapted to the variety stage, which she has left in so unceremonious a manner."

The Lyceum.

The meeting of the Bismarck Lyceum last evening was well attended, as usual, although there were many attractions elsewhere. A very pleasant entertainment was given, and the Thanksgiving session of the society was as interesting as any that have preceded it. Col. Bull acted as president for the evening, and after the report of the last meeting was read, the society proceeded to elect officers for the next month. A. D. Pratt was chosen president; Hugh McDonald, vice president; Geo. Jennings, secretary; Col. Bull, treasurer; John Davidson, Charles Louis and Frank Mason were elected as an executive committee.

Dr. Bentley then gave an excellent recitation entitled, "The death of Absalom." Miss Annie Louis sang a selection followed by songs from Frank Johnson and Chas. Louis. The debate was next in order, and the following question was discussed, "Resolved, That the right of suffrage be given to women." Hon. J. F. Wallace and Col. Bull spoke on the affirmative, and A. D. Pratt and Dr. Bentley on the negative. The question was decided by the audience in favor of the negative. It seems the ladies of Bismarck have all the rights they want, for they nearly all agreed to vote for the negative.

Mr. Swindlehurst and Mr. Wells were appointed leading speakers for the next meeting, and directed to choose their question and assistants. It is expected the new executive committee will provide a good entertainment.

Mandan Items.

The real estate sales for the past week of this city amount to \$14,300.

Messrs. Carpenter & Cary sold eighty lots in the new addition to Mandan this week.

We noticed W. H. Stimpson and Jake Hanauer, of Bismarck, on our streets yesterday.

Now that Fort A. Lincoln has been made an enlisting post, several candidates have been admitted to the cavalry and infantry.

The dance given by the Mandan social club last evening was quite well attended, and the fun was kept up until the "wee small hours."

Reed & Carr lost about \$600 by the burning of the express car at Fargo, and Messrs. Ward & Baehr lost two or three cases of goods also.

It is said that the town of Dickinson one hundred miles west of here, is booming, and next spring will come into prominence on the double quick.

Albeston's man, of the Troy laundry, went skating last Tuesday, and we can't say how it happened, but they say he lost the larger portion of his clothes.

The large quantity of freight which had accumulated on the east side during the construction of the ice bridge is being pushed westward at a lively rate.

CATALEPSY.

St. Louis Furnishes a "Freak of Nature" Most Strange Indeed.

[St. Louis Republican.]

A reporter accompanied Dr. Howard to the young lady's room in the east wing of the building. Her nurse was just emerging as the doctor entered, and in answer to his question, "How is Rosa?" she said there was no change whatever.

The opening of the door revealed room small, but like all the rooms in the asylum, clean and nicely kept. On a bed in the corner lay a young girl, whose face and hands alone appeared above the covering. The face was still handsome in spite of fourteen weeks of fasting and unconsciousness, the complexion being that of a person in health, and there being no signs of emaciation so marked as to strike one who has never seen her before.

Her hair, long and black, was tied from her forehead, and her eyes, black as sloes, were only half revealed through the eye lashes, the lids being partly closed. The pupils were as bright as those of a person in perfect health, and there was nothing whatever about her looks to indicate unconsciousness—very little to indicate illness. So much, in deed, did she resemble a person in health that the reporter could not rid himself of the idea that the trance was feigned. Dr. Howard, after having called her by name "Rosa," and shaken her gently, put to flight any suspicion that a mistake had been made. By removing the cover from the girl's arms, showing that there was little left of them but bone, tendon and skin. "The loss of flesh is not apparent in her face," said he, "to one who never saw her before the beginning of this attack, although it is marked to her acquaintances, for she was a plump, rosy cheeked girl. Whether she is conscious or unconscious I am not able to say positively. During all the time she has lain here she has taken no notice of external objects. I am inclined to believe that she is conscious, but unable on account of her disease to give any indication of it. This is a genuine case of catalepsy—look here."

The doctor raised both the emaciated arms until they were at right angles with the body and then let them both go. They retained the position after he had removed his hands, the mind, which had formerly controlled the muscles, having lost its power over them, an invariable symptom of the mysterious disease. When the girl's fingers were clasped her hand bent back or forward. The exact position in which they were left was retained. Her arms kept their perpendicular position for three minutes, and there would have been no change until the force of gravity overcome the tension of the muscles had not Dr. Howard bent them down and folded them on her breast for fear of wearying her, the strain on the muscles being as great under the cataplectic condition as if she had been conscious.

The same phenomena have been observable about the lower limbs in the earlier stages of the case, but the muscles are now too much wasted to sustain the weight level of the body. A gentle pricking of the sole of the foot causes only a slight muscular twitching from reflex nervous action, and there is no indication whatever of the sensation of pain. In spite of the brightness of the eyes, there is no movement of the lid when any object is suddenly placed in close proximity, although under normal conditions there is always an involuntary muscular motion under such circumstances. There was nothing whatever to indicate paralysis of any portion of the body, and Dr. Howard said that there had been nothing. Without having anything definite to base an opinion on, he was inclined to believe that the mind within the motionless body before him must have some dim perception or what was passing such perception as one has in a dream, and he thought it possible that on recovering she might be able to give some account of her sensations.

Her nurse said that the only time she had ever given any sign of life was on being placed in the bath, when on one occasion she half raised herself, but immediately relapsed.

Our Old John.

[Deadwood Pioneer.]

As John Rowland was about to take the Pierre coach yesterday morning he was arrested at the instance of creditors. He was taken before Justice Hall yesterday, and during the trial he lost his temper and struck at one of the attorneys. For this he was committed. He will have a further hearing today.

J. H. MARSHALL,

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Stoves and Tinware sold as cheap as in St. Paul. All kinds of Wagon and Carriage material, Wagon and Buggy Poles, Neckyokes, Whiffletrees, etc., and all kinds of attachments.

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